FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE WORLD HERITAGE SITE

# THE ANTONINE WALL

## Management Plan 2014-19

THE ANTONINE WALL
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FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE WORLD HERITAGE SITE

# THE ANTONINE WALL

## Management Plan 2014-19

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# FOREWORD

**by Ms Fiona Hyslop, MSP, Cabinet Secretary for Culture and External Affairs**

In 2008, when the Antonine Wall was nominated as part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site, a Management Plan was drafted as part of the UNESCO requirements. This set out some of the key management concerns for the first five years of inscription, and laid the groundwork for the development of the international partnership model we have today.

I am pleased to note many of the successes from that first Management Plan: the close working relationship that has been developed with Partners on Hadrian's Wall and the German Limes; the delivery of an Interpretation Plan and Access Strategy; and the preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance that has been adopted by all five of the Scottish local authorities through which the Wall runs.

This new five year Management Plan seeks to capitalise and build on previous work, and I am delighted to see that benefits for local, national and international communities continue to be prioritised. The Antonine Wall is a site that has a presence on the international stage as part of a serial transnational World Heritage Site. It represents the outward looking nature of heritage work in Scotland. There are valuable opportunities to be grasped, particularly in the areas of learning, tourism and research. Strong partnership working around best practice approaches to site management and conservation are being developed by the Partners and I look forward to seeing this partnership approach developing further over the next five years.

This Management Plan includes many actions requested by local groups, community councils and others following a wide public consultation exercise. I hope that they will continue to work with and support those organisations at the forefront of delivering the key aims and objectives in the document. The Antonine Wall is enjoyed and appreciated by many individuals and groups, not only within Scotland, but nationally and internationally. The actions and ambitions set out in this Management Plan will help to improve their experiences of, and engagement with, the World Heritage Site for the next five years. I hope also that all involved will see themselves as partners in the process and that their involvement in promoting and caring for the Antonine Wall engenders a sense of ownership and pride in the Outstanding Universal Value of this significant, internationally recognised monument.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Management Plan provides a broad framework for the management, conservation and enhancement of the Antonine Wall, part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site (FREWHS). The FREWHS is a serial transnational World Heritage Site (WHS). It currently comprises Hadrian's Wall (inscribed in 1987), the German Limes (inscribed in 2005) and the Antonine Wall (inscribed in 2008). In Scotland, a partnership of key local authorities and government agencies delivers strategic and operational functions specifically for the Antonine Wall. The Partners are East Dunbartonshire Council (EDC), Falkirk Council (FC), Glasgow City Council (GCC), Historic Scotland (HS), North Lanarkshire Council (NLC), and West Dunbartonshire Council (WDC).

The UK has obligations under the World Heritage Convention (WHC) in relation to the effective management of World Heritage Sites which require that every Site has an appropriate management structure in place. Although Management Plans are not a statutory requirement in the UK, national policy encourages their use as best practice. The Antonine Wall Management Plan summarises the actions delivered from the 2007-12 Management Plan, outlines a long-term vision for the Site, identifies key issues for 2014-19, and proposes aims and objectives to tackle these over the five-year period. It will provide a framework for long-term detailed decision making on the conservation and enhancement of the WHS and the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value. The plan's vision, aims and objectives should be, wherever possible, incorporated into other relevant local guidance, plans and strategies.

The Plan was developed after a long period of stakeholder and public consultation, facilitated by an independent consultant. Initial Partner and Stakeholder workshops saw the production of the six Long-Term Aims and a key issues list, with associated draft objectives. These were then taken to a series of five public workshops, one in each of the local authority areas along the Antonine Wall, to refine the draft objectives, and learn of local concerns and priorities for action. The final stage of the consultation saw a draft of this Management Plan circulated for public comment for a twelve-week period in 2013, accompanied by a Strategic Environmental Assessment. Comments received were considered, a consultation report prepared and the Management Plan revised accordingly. As part of the post-adoption process, a Sustainability Checklist was developed to monitor future actions along the WHS. This will be applied to all projects/actions derived from this Management Plan.

Going forward into 2014-19, the Management Plan is accompanied and supported by a five-year Action Plan. This captures and prioritises key actions for the Partners and wider stakeholders and sustainably builds both infrastructure and public engagement. As well as focusing on practical work such as interpretive panels, road signage and paths to specific sites, it also includes actions to improve partnership working internationally and to achieve best practice approaches to site monitoring and management. Suggestions received during the consultation period that cannot be actioned in this Plan period have been recorded in the 'Future Issues and Opportunities' section of this Plan, This will allow them to be more easily re-assessed and incorporated into the next Plan period.

Inscription Stone

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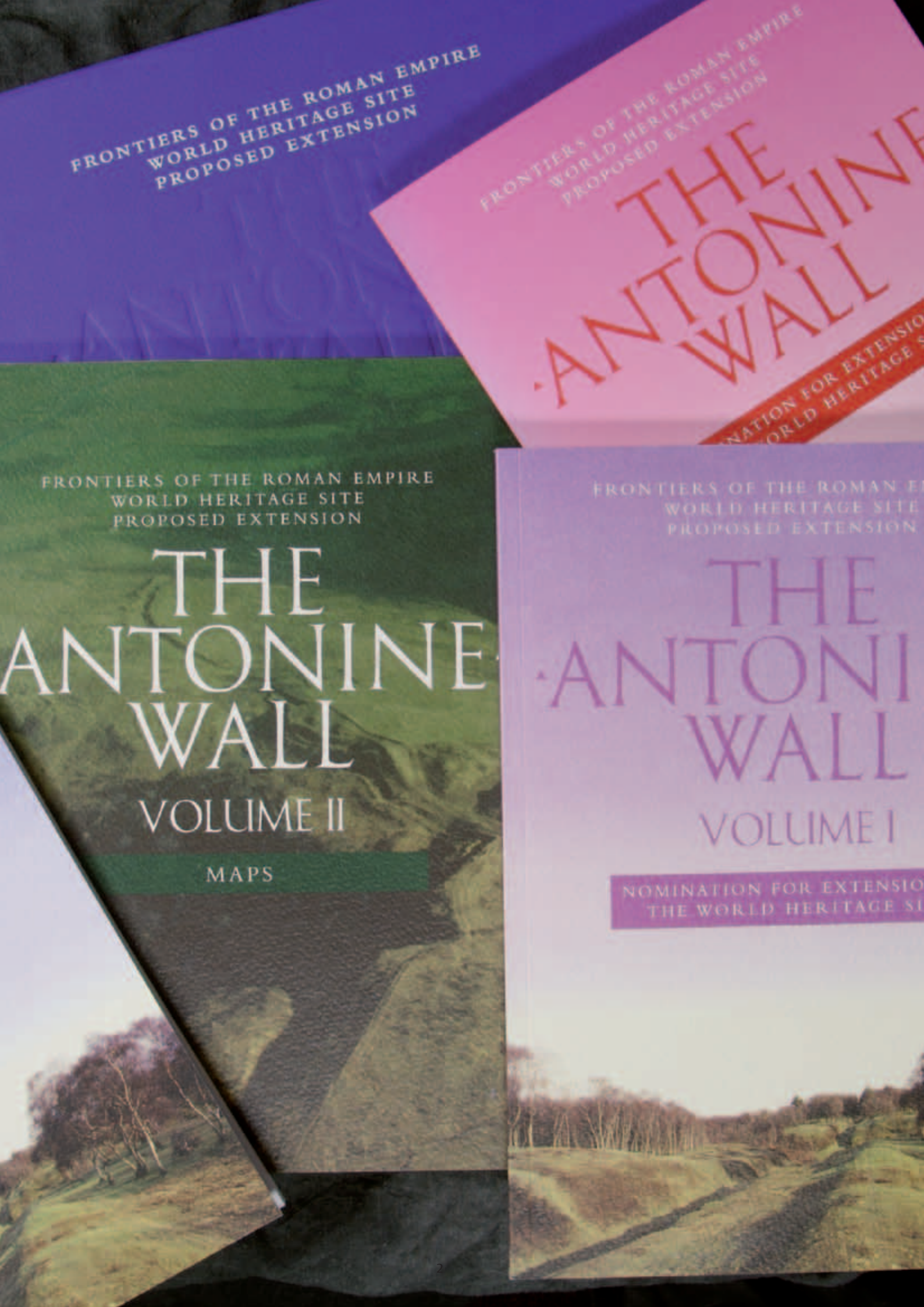
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# CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Management Plan provides a broad framework for the management, conservation and enhancement of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Antonine Wall) World Heritage Site, henceforth referred to as the Antonine Wall, in accordance with its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV – see Appendix A). It does so by setting out aims and objectives to guide those who are involved in making decisions affecting the management of the Site. The Management Plan is not intended to be prescriptive but does rely on all stakeholders working in partnership to achieve the management aims and objectives.

1.2 The Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site (FREWHS) is a serial transnational World Heritage Site (WHS). It currently comprises Hadrian's Wall (inscribed in 1987), the German Limes (inscribed in 2005) and the Antonine Wall (inscribed in 2008). These Partners work internationally to protect and promote the FREWHS. In Scotland, a partnership of key local authorities and government agencies delivers strategic and operational functions specifically for the Antonine Wall.

1.3 The first Management Plan for the Antonine Wall covered the five-year period from nomination (2007-12). This five-year Management Plan for 2014-19 draws on the work that has already been delivered and builds on the aspirations of the Partners and other stakeholders.

1.4 It summarises the actions delivered from the 2007-12 Management Plan, outlines a long-term vision for the Site, identifies key issues for the 2014-19 Management Plan, and proposes aims and objectives to tackle these over this five-year period.

1.5 The Antonine Wall Management Plan does not provide a comprehensive contextual history or physical analysis of the Antonine Wall and its surroundings. This detailed information can be found in a range of other documents, publications and references including the Nomination of the Antonine Wall for Inscription in the World Heritage List (Historic Scotland, 2007). An update of the work that has been undertaken during the period of the first Management Plan can be found in the bibliography in Appendix B.

Map illustrating the boundary of the Roman Empire during the second century AD

LEFT: Nomination documents 2007

# CHAPTER TWO

# REQUIREMENT FOR A MANAGEMENT PLAN

2.1 The UK has obligations under the World Heritage Convention (WHC) in relation to the effective management of World Heritage Sites which require that every Site has an appropriate management structure in place. Although Management Plans are not a statutory requirement in the UK, national policy encourages their use as best practice. As working documents they should follow the advice in the 'Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention' and should be regularly reviewed, evaluated, monitored and updated.

2.2 The key purpose of a Management Plan is to provide a framework for the overall management of the WHS in a manner specific to its character and needs to ensure maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value. The Plan's aims and objectives are thus based on an analysis of the Site's significance and the issues which currently affect it, ensuring that solutions are identified to Site specific problems. A Management Plan is, therefore, a means by which a Site can demonstrate to the United National Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) that it has adequate management mechanisms in place to ensure the Site's conservation for future generations.

2.3 Management Plans depend, for their effectiveness, on consensus and commitment from the key Partners and stakeholders. For this reason the Antonine Wall Management Plan will be endorsed by those bodies and individuals responsible for its implementation. This plan will be the framework for long-term detailed decision making on the conservation and enhancement of the WHS and the maintenance of its OUV. The Plan's vision, aims and objectives should be, wherever possible, incorporated into other relevant local guidance, plans and strategies.

2.4 The Antonine Wall Management Plan covers a five-year period from 2014 to 2019 after which it will be further reviewed in line with the International Council on Monument and Sites (ICOMOS) guidance.

Autumn at Watling Lodge

Exploring the Antonine Wall

# CHAPTER THREE

# PREPARATION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

3.1 The Antonine Wall Management Plan has been developed by the Antonine Wall World Heritage Site Co-ordinator and the Partners involved in managing the WHS. The Partners are East Dunbartonshire Council (EDC), Falkirk Council (FC), Glasgow City Council (GCC), Historic Scotland (HS), North Lanarkshire Council (NLC), and West Dunbartonshire Council (WDC). The preparation of the Plan has been guided at every stage by the Partners and has been informed by discussions with key stakeholders.

3.2 During preparation of the Management Plan, the Partners sought the views of the local and wider community including residents, businesses, organisations with an interest in the Site and several other parties.

3.3 An initial Visioning workshop with the partnership Steering Group identified a shared vision, key aims and issues for the long-term management of the Antonine Wall. These aims and issues were then discussed and refined through three stakeholder workshops, involving representatives from government agencies, local authorities and other organisations. This produced the six Long-Term Aims and a key issues list, with associated draft objectives, which were then taken to a series of five public workshops, one in each of the local authority areas along the Antonine Wall. These public workshops sought to refine the draft objectives, and learn of local concerns and priorities for action. All of these sessions were facilitated by an independent consultant. The final stage of the consultation saw a draft of this Management Plan circulated for public comment for a twelve-week period in 2013. Comments received were considered, a consultation report prepared and the Management Plan revised accordingly.

3.4 A 'Strategic Environmental Assessment' (SEA) was also undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. As part of the post-adoption process, a Sustainability Checklist was developed to monitor future actions along the WHS. This will be applied to all projects and actions derived from this Management Plan, and the full checklist can be found at Appendix C.

Kelvin Valley from the Antonine Wall

# CHAPTER FOUR

# THE STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

4.1 The Antonine Wall is protected and managed in accordance with its Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV). The World Heritage Committee has asked that an SOUV is developed for every World Heritage Site. This defines the elements within a Site which make it important and which should be protected in order to maintain its significance. The Committee and their advisory bodies use this document to assess any potential threats to the WHS.

4.2 There are strict guidelines governing the development of an SOUV which can only include the elements for which the Site was originally inscribed. OUV is defined in paragraph 49 of the UNESCO Operational Guidelines as 'cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole'. What this actually means is that the range of values a property displays must be considered to go beyond national borders and has significance for everyone in the world now, and in the future. A Site is deemed to have Outstanding Universal Value if it can be shown to satisfy at least one of the ten criteria for assessment as set out in Section 77 of the Operational Guidelines.

Bar Hill Fort, Bath House

4.3 The current SOUV for the Antonine Wall can be found at Appendix A. This was adopted upon inscription in 2008. It is, however, likely to change over the period of the 2013-18 Management Plan as one SOUV for the entire FREWHS is developed and submitted to UNESCO for adoption by the World Heritage Committee.

## SIGNIFICANCE

4.4 The Antonine Wall is one part of a much larger World Heritage Site. The Roman Empire, in its territorial extent, was one of the greatest empires the world has known. Enclosing the Mediterranean world and surrounding areas, it was protected by a network of frontiers stretching from the Atlantic Coast in the west, to the Black Sea in the east; from central Scotland in the north to the northern fringes of the Sahara Desert in the south. It was largely constructed in the second century AD when the Empire reached its greatest extent. Together, the inscribed remains, and those to be nominated

The base of the Antonine Wall visible in New Kilpatrick Cemetery

in the future, form an extensive relict cultural landscape which displays the unifying character of the Roman Empire, through its common culture, but also its distinctive responses to local geography and political and economic conditions. Each component part is a substantial reflection of the way resources were deployed in a particular part of the Empire.

4.5 The FRE as a whole has an extraordinarily high cultural value. It was the border of one of the most extensive civilizations in human history, which has continued to affect the western world and its peoples until today. It had an important effect on urbanisation and on the spread of cultures among remote regions. The scope and extent of the frontier reflects the unifying impact of the Roman Empire on the wider Mediterranean world, an impact that persisted long after the empire had collapsed, while the frontiers are the largest single monument to the Roman civilization.

4.6 The FRE illustrate and reflect the complex technological and organisational abilities of the Roman Empire which allowed it to plan, create and protect a frontier of some 5000 km in length, with a garrison of tens of thousands of men, and to manage the social, economic and military implications of this frontier. The frontier demonstrates the variety and sophistication of the response to topography and political, military and social circumstances which include walls, banks, rivers, and sea.

4.7 The Antonine Wall formed the most northwest part of the Empire's general system of defence or Limes. In use for only a generation, this barrier incorporated several technical and design components not seen on earlier frontiers and was one of the last of the linear frontiers to be built by the Romans.

4.8 The contribution of this part of the Frontier to the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS FRE is expressed as follows: The Antonine Wall

Section through Rough Castle

The line of the Antonine Wall across Scotland

bears testimony to the maximum extension of the power of the Roman Empire, by the consolidation of its frontiers in the north of the British Isles, in the middle of the second century AD. The property is a physical manifestation of change in Roman imperial foreign policy at the time. The Antonine Wall is one of the significant elements of the Roman Limes present in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. It exhibits important interchanges of cultural values at the apogee of the Roman Empire. The Antonine Wall fully illustrates the effort of building the Limes on the frontiers of the Roman Empire. It embodies a high degree of expertise in the technical mastery of stone and turf defensive constructions, in the construction of a strategic system of forts and camps, and in the general military organisation of the Limes. The Antonine Wall is an outstanding example of the technological development of Roman military architecture and frontier defence.

## INTEGRITY

4.9 The property includes all the upstanding and buried remains necessary for understanding its outstanding universal value and to demonstrate why it is an exceptional example of the use of artificial barriers as an aspect of the overall military frontier system of the Roman Empire. As a primarily earthen monument, environmental concerns and potential impacts of development offer a particular challenge to managing the Site, and balancing access and conservation is addressed within the Management Plan.

4.10 The property is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and process which convey the significance of the property; all the archaeological remains of the monument, within present understanding of the Site, are contained within the property. The Buffer Zone of the property provides protection for the setting of the monument. Although the monument sits in a highly varied modern urban and rural landscape, the setting of the monument has been largely retained across the length of the Wall allowing the mindset of the Roman engineers to be envisaged and its scale and setting appreciated.

## AUTHENTICITY

4.11 The property has a high level of authenticity. All remains of the property are known and proven through archaeological investigations as authentic Roman constructions, erected during the reign of Antoninus Pius. It is visible as a sometimes impressive feature in the modern landscape for over one-third of its total length, while archaeological excavations undertaken over the last 100 years, have demonstrated that the rest survives well as buried archaeology beneath both fields and urban areas.

4.12 Given the short duration of the frontier system, the materials are highly authentic to the primary use of the monument in the mid to late second century AD. Currently displayed elements of the frontier have been undertaken on the basis of full documentation through modern excavation. Recent interventions are conservation-orientated and kept to a minimum.

RIGHT: Watling Lodge

# CHAPTER FIVE

# MANAGING THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE

5.1 This section sets out the roles and responsibilities of those involved in the management of the Antonine Wall WHS including the UK and Scottish Governments, the Partners who take an active role in day-to-day management, and the diverse range of stakeholders who have an interest in the Site. A governance model for the Antonine Wall is available at Appendix D.

5.2 The process of developing a Management Plan involves bringing together all key Partners and stakeholders to agree a common vision for the future of the Site. The implementation of the Management Plan then relies on the effective co-operation and commitment of Partners and other key stakeholders to take actions forward.

5.3 All management roles are delivered within a clear management structure and context, defined internationally by UNESCO and refined at local level.

## STATE PARTY

5.4 State Parties are countries which have ratified the UNESCO World Heritage Convention. Since International Treaties are reserved under the Scotland Act 1998 the UK Government is State Party to the Convention. The Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) is responsible for the UK's overall policy on World Heritage Sites but since management of the historic environment is devolved, Scottish Ministers are responsible for selecting Scottish sites for nomination, for ensuring that World Heritage Sites in Scotland are well managed, and that the Outstanding Universal Value of each Site is protected. In Scotland, the Directorate for Culture and Heritage undertakes that role on their behalf.

Raetian Limes © Hans-J. Aubert

## FREWHS INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

5.5 As a serial transnational World Heritage Site, the FREWHS presently includes Partners in Scotland, England and Germany. The number of international Partners could grow further in the future as other countries with sections of the second century Roman frontier submit nomination bids to UNESCO. Co-ordination and delivery of this complicated international management arrangement is undertaken at several levels within the partnership, from strategic to operational.

5.6 At a strategic level, the Inter Governmental Committee (IGC) meets annually and consists of delegations of the State Parties from the countries already inscribed. Delegations include at least one member of the administration in charge of the national section(s) of the FREWHS as well as at least one archaeological expert. The rules and function of the IGC are approved and accepted by all the participating State Parties in the FREWHS, and the IGC is responsible for the co-ordination of the joint international management of the FREWHS and for maintaining compliance with WHC obligations. Delegations of State Parties caring for a section of the Roman frontier not yet inscribed are welcomed as observers, particularly if considering nomination, or already on the tentative list.

5.7 At an academic level, a panel of international experts (the Bratislava Group) meets regularly, and advises the FREWHS IGC on all cultural heritage management issues. This group forms a key link for passing on 'lessons learned' from inscribed sections to those on the tentative list or considering nomination.

5.8 At an operational level, co-ordinators and Site managers (the Management Group colloquially known as the Hexham Group) meet at least once a year, usually more often, to discuss monitoring issues and share best practice approaches to Site management and presentation.

## FRE (ANTONINE WALL) WHS SCOTTISH PARTNERS

5.9 Within Scotland, there are six signatory Partners to the Antonine Wall Management Plan. These Partners are accountable for ensuring that the aims and objectives within the Management Plan are delivered appropriately.

These six Partners are:

### East Dunbartonshire Council

East Dunbartonshire Council is part landowner of the Antonine Wall (2.2 km/17 ha, including Kirkintilloch Fort and New Kilpatrick Cemetery) with responsibility for the East Dunbartonshire Leisure and Culture Trust, an arms-length Trust whose remit includes the management of Auld Kirk Museum in Kirkintilloch. The Museum, situated next to the line of the Wall in the neighbouring Peel Park, has a small Roman display and runs outreach events for schools and the community. The Council is responsible for a wide range of services which are relevant to the management of the Antonine Wall. These include planning, economic development, tourism, roads and education. Archaeological services are provided to the Council by Rathmell Archaeology.

Old Kirk Museum, Kirkintilloch

### Falkirk Council

Falkirk Council has responsibility for a wide range of services, related to the management of the WHS, which include planning, economic development, tourism, roads and education. The Council is also partial landowner of the Site (about 5.4 km/40 ha including Kinneil fortlet and a section at Polmont) and has responsibility for an arms-length Community Trust which provides archaeological advice to the Council and manages the Callendar House Museum and Kinneil Museum, both of which have Roman displays and run outreach events. The Trust also acts as advisor to the Council on collections management and heritage interpretation.

Kinneil Fortlet, Falkirk

### Glasgow City Council

Glasgow City Council Council has the smallest landholding of the Partners, with responsibility for 0.07 km/0.16 ha at Cleddans Burn but is also responsible for a wide range of services which are important to the wider management of the WHS. These include planning, economic development, tourism, roads and education. Archaeology Services are provided to the Council by West of Scotland Archaeology Services. Museums services are delivered through a Trust, Glasgow Life.

### Historic Scotland

Historic Scotland is an executive agency of the Scottish Government responsible for advising Scottish Ministers on the protection and presentation of Scotland's historic environment and promoting its understanding and enjoyment. In regard to the Antonine Wall: the agency directly manages 7.7 km/72 ha of the WHS (including Rough Castle, Bar Hill and Bearsden Bath-house) as Properties in Care on behalf of Scottish Ministers; and the agency's Heritage Management Directorate considers scheduled monument applications on behalf of Scottish Ministers, provides advice to local planning authorities on listed building/

Bearsden Bath-house

conservation area consent applications and planning applications, and is also a consultee, through Scottish Government, on Environmental Impact Assessments and Strategic Environmental Assessments.

### North Lanarkshire Council

North Lanarkshire Council are also partial landowners of the Site with responsibility for 0.6 km/12.5 ha at Garnhall, Castlecary which is let for seasonal grazing. The Council is responsible for a wide range of services which contribute to the wider management of the Antonine Wall WHS. These include planning, regeneration, tourism, roads and education. Archaeology services are provided to the Council by Rathmell Archaeology. The Council runs several museums as well as outreach activities on Roman themes.

### West Dunbartonshire Council

West Dunbartonshire Council is responsible for a wide range of services which are relevant to the management of the Site. These include planning, economic development, tourism, heritage, roads, education and museums. The Council is also partial landowner of the Site (0.8 km/4.8 ha) with responsibility for Golden Hill Park which is the site of Duntocher Fort and fortlet. Archaeology services are provided by West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

Golden Hill Park, Duntocher

5.10 To facilitate delivery of the Management Plan aims and objectives, a governance structure (Appendix D) has been established for the Antonine Wall WHS, led by the Management Plan Steering Group. This group includes one representative of each of the Scottish Partners named above, and directs the work of a suite of delivery groups. These delivery groups include key operational staff from the partner organisations as well as representatives from wider stakeholder organisations, such as Forestry Commission Scotland, Scottish Canals and Scottish Natural Heritage.

## 5.11 THE STAKEHOLDERS

A wide range of other individuals, organisations and groups have an interest, and a role to play, in how the Antonine Wall is managed and promoted. Stakeholders are crucial to the development of a Management Plan that works and is successful. They can help by identifying the relevant issues to be addressed and by supporting the achievement of objectives. The Partners intend to engage the opinions and input of stakeholders regularly and ensure that they feel involved in decisions about the WHS that affect them.

Stakeholders for the Antonine Wall WHS can be broadly grouped as follows:

### Landowners and managers

There are a number of other public and private landowners, tenants and land managers who have a sizeable stake in the Antonine Wall WHS. Many of the issues facing the Site, including land management and rural issues, will be shared by them and it is vital that they have a say in decisions which affect their landholdings or properties.

Ministerial visit to the Antonine Wall

## Local Community

Goodwill, community responsibility and stewardship are vital in order to ensure that the Site and the area around it are managed appropriately. People who live and work in and around the Antonine Wall WHS have a vested interest in the ongoing preservation of the Site, how access (both physical and intellectual) is provided to it, and how the planning process deals with development proposals that relate to the setting of the Site. Many local community groups and societies already actively engage with the Antonine Wall – running events and facilitating wider public access. The relationship between the Antonine Wall WHS Partners and the community is important. The community must be aware of the importance of protecting the Site's OUV and feel that they can make an effective contribution to management decisions.

## Education and Research

Many schools, universities and further education organisations use, or could use, the Antonine Wall WHS as part of their learning programmes. Representatives from several Scottish universities currently sit on the Research Group as do representatives from specialist bodies such as the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework and Glasgow Archaeological Society.

The Antonine Wall runs through many highly-populated areas, as here at Callendar Park, Falkirk © Crown Copyright: RCAHMS

## Tourism, Access and Local Business

Visitors themselves are, of course, important stakeholders. These can range from day trippers, dog walkers and long distance hikers to organised bus tours and special interest groups. While it is more difficult to engage such stakeholders in the development and delivery of specific objectives, they can, nonetheless, be consulted on specific site-based projects. Local and national transport operators provide the key facilities for visitors to reach many of the individual sites and

The Forth and Clyde Canal running alongside the Antonine Wall at Seabegs

monuments along the Antonine Wall WHS but, to date, have not been widely involved in the delivery of Management Plan objectives. Visit Scotland is currently represented on the Access and Interpretation group for national tourism input, but there are also individual service providers in the hospitality and tourism sectors who have a significant role to play in the wider success of the Management Plan at a more local level. These can range from B&B's, hotels and restaurants, to local tour guiding companies, craftspeople and leisure activity providers across central Scotland.

The Antonine Wall is used by many local 'healthy living' schemes

## Culture and Natural Heritage

Museums and heritage centres along the Antonine Wall curate, manage and present the archaeological and archival collections that relate to the Antonine Wall. They are also important contributors to the wider development of educational and interpretive resources. Many parts of the WHS support important natural habitats and have a significant contribution to make to biodiversity and geodiversity agendas. Heritage and environment bodies are keen to know how the cultural assets of the Antonine Wall WHS and its immediate surroundings are maintained; how access is provided to them; and how issues of climate, sustainability and ecosystems management are being considered. Key stakeholders in these fields include Forestry Commission Scotland, Scottish Natural Heritage, Central Scotland Green Network/Central Scotland Forest Trust, Scottish Canals, Archaeology Scotland, the Hunterian Museum, Scottish Geodiversity Forum, Scottish Wildlife Trust, SEPA and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.

Common blue damselfly, Croy

## FRE (ANTONINE WALL) WHS CO-ORDINATION

5.12 The scale and complexity of the Antonine Wall WHS, with both national and international involvement, requires there to be a strong degree of co-ordination between the Partners. During the period of the first Plan, an Antonine Wall WHS Co-ordinator was appointed to co-ordinate the implementation of actions and objectives in the 2007-12 Management Plan, to help lead the review of the 2007-12 Management Plan and to prepare the 2014-19 version.

5.13 The Co-ordinator has been responsible for managing and facilitating the various meeting cycles for the Steering Group and delivery groups, assisting Partners with project planning, and arranging appropriate marketing and promotional work. This co-ordination function is an important one: bringing together the work of the International and Scottish Partners; maintaining and enhancing relationships with other organisations and individuals who have an interest in the management of the WHS; and ensuring that all stakeholders are aware of the importance of the Site and feel they can contribute effectively to its management.

5.14 Central to the successful implementation of the 2014-19 Plan, will be continued and effective co-ordination. There are clear benefits in the continuation of a dedicated Co-ordinator's post/function. It will aid continued collaboration with international Partners (currently both Hadrian's Wall and the German Limes have co-ordinators who meet regularly to discuss, develop and undertake joint working) which is crucial in ensuring alignment between the Sites.

5.15 Projects between national Partners will continue to benefit from central co-ordination, ensuring that there is an overall awareness of the achievements and progress being made with Management Plan objectives. The benefit of having a single point of contact for managing the 'front end' of the WHS, such as public enquiries and community engagement; general administrative duties which include managing meetings, marketing and promotion, and advisory work, is central to the effective management of the Site. Dedicated co-ordination supports partner organisations and facilitates a single approach to key matters. At a time of limited resources and funds, this is a sensible approach that benefits all Partners.

5.16 Effective co-ordination also enables delivery of much of the day-to-day requirements as set out by UNESCO: these include producing action plans, monitoring reports and further versions of the Management Plan, all of which amount to significant amounts of work, especially for a site of the nature of the Antonine Wall.

The Antonine Wall across Croy Hill

Hadrian's Wall © Roger Cleggs

# CHAPTER SIX

# DELIVERY OF THE 2007-12 MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.1 The 2007-12 Plan period saw a review of the governance model for the Antonine Wall WHS, in line with changes within local and national government. Originally an overarching Management Plan Steering Group included both Partners and key stakeholders. Three original delivery groups covered Protection, Research, and Access and Interpretation. An originally constituted Landscape group had not met for many years. These groups were considered sufficient to meet the inaugural needs of the delivery of the 2007-12 Management Plan.

6.2 During 2012, this structure was further developed and refined to enable greater accountability and quicker decision making. The Management Plan Steering Group was slimmed down to the six key Partners plus the chairs of the delivery groups. The delivery groups remained as they were, but an Education and Learning Group was established and a new Conservation and Landscape group is planned. This structure will allow the Steering Group to take a strategic overview of the work of the delivery groups, each of which will deliver operationally on specific aims and objectives in the Management Plan.

6.3 To further facilitate discussion within Partner organisations, a series of internal working groups have been, or are being, established within the five local authorities and Historic Scotland to ensure cross departmental working and resource allocation is as effective as possible.

New access gate, Castlecary, erected by North Lanarkshire Council

6.4 For the Access and Interpretation Group, key successes over the last five-year plan period have included: the joint development of an Interpretation Plan and Access Strategy to guide the work of all Partners and stakeholders; the development by the group of a 'brand identity' and design guidelines for the Antonine Wall which is now being rolled out on all signage and advertising materials; the completion by North Lanarkshire Council of a series of path and signage improvements to the stretch of the Antonine Wall running through the local authority; work by West Dunbartonshire Council to install a series of markers along the line of the Antonine Wall and interpretive signage at Golden Hill Park; Falkirk Council's project with Bo'ness Community Council to create and erect a replica of the Bridgeness slab; Friends of Kinneil's annual Big Roman

Bridgeness Slab reconstruction, Bo'ness

Week; and the commencement of a project by East Dunbartonshire Council to improve access to Bar Hill by constructing a car park at Twechar and developing associated interpretive materials. In March 2012, North Lanarkshire Council developed the first signage strategy for the Antonine Wall, covering the section in their area and preceding physical improvements to signage, while Glasgow Council have prepared a council-specific Interpretation and Action Plan .

6.5 The Protection Group, during the first Plan period, have worked on producing Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) for the WHS. This has been an immense achievement as it was produced collaboratively by planning and development staff in all five local authorities and adopted by all five planning committees. This represents a tremendous engagement by both elected members and officers in the commitment to protection of the Antonine Wall WHS.

6.6 The Research group has been working on identifying the research gaps in relation to the Antonine Wall and will use this information to develop a Research Strategy for the Site over the period of the 2014-19 Plan. Although there are many visible remains of the Antonine Wall, a large part of it is buried underground. This offers incredible preservation and research opportunities but also poses particular challenges with regard to presentation and management. The Research Strategy will thus need to marry with, and feed into, the work of the access and conservation focused working groups.

6.7 The Education and Learning Group have commissioned an audit of education provision along the Antonine Wall and a survey into views of current and potential educational users. The results of this work will be fed into the development and delivery of an education strategy for the Antonine Wall WHS over the period of this Management Plan.

Grass management to reveal Duntocher Fort, Golden Hill Park © Crown Copyright: RCAHMS

6.8 During the first Plan period one of the key stakeholders, the Hunterian Museum, completed work on the redevelopment of their Antonine Wall Gallery. This offers an important gateway to understanding the artefactual evidence from the Antonine Wall and also serves important audiences both in formal education and lifelong learning.

6.9 On behalf of all the Partners, national and international, two websites were created to promote the FREWHS (www.romanfrontiers.org) generally and the Antonine Wall (www.antoninewall.org) specifically. Unfortunately, due to staff resourcing issues, these were not updated or redeveloped for some time, but still provide a good level of background information on the Antonine Wall WHS for the general public. During the period of the 2014-19 Management Plan, a key action will be to improve and update the website.

6.10 As well as the Management Plan having deliverable objectives, it is also designed to allow reaction to other wider developments and projects that relate to the Antonine Wall. Examples of such projects that have emerged during the first Plan period are the Helix project in Falkirk and the John Muir Way across central Scotland. Both projects will include sections of the Antonine Wall in their development and Partners have been involved in contributing to this.

Rough Castle, Falkirk where an improved access path links the site with the Falkirk Wheel

Antonine Wall Gallery, © Hunterian Museum

## LESSONS LEARNED DURING THE 2007-12 MANAGEMENT PLAN PERIOD

### Managing the WHS

6.11 As a relatively new WHS, the Antonine Wall is still in a period of developing and confirming policy approaches; establishing effective engagement with and communication between Partners and Stakeholders; and developing projects that contribute to sustainable growth. Based on an appreciation of the work of International Partners to date, it is important to recognise that this is an ongoing process that will continue beyond the lifetime of this Plan.

6.12 The scale of the Antonine Wall WHS (including the international dimension), coupled with the complexity of interests in it, make its effective management inherently challenging. It is essential to have a clear governance structure which all Partners support, and with clearly defined responsibilities for development and delivery of projects, initiatives and programmes.

6.13 To assist in the clear setting of annual targets, and the successful overall delivery of the Management Plan objectives, appropriate systems of monitoring and review need to be established.

LEFT: Bar Hill Fort, a focus for partnership projects between East Dunbartonshire Council, Historic Scotland and Forestry Commission Scotland

6.14 A strong research framework and a clear conservation approach are necessary to underpin all work, and need to be accepted and applied equally by all Partners and key stakeholders.

## Resourcing the WHS

6.15 Resourcing the delivery of the Management Plan, in terms of financial input and staff time, requires a staged delivery, with clear prioritisation and step-by-step incremental growth.

6.16 For successful delivery, projects need to be embedded in all Partners' annual planning frameworks and suitably, and sustainably, resourced.

6.17 Collaborative working/partnership delivery of projects is likely to become increasingly important to seek and secure external funding, perhaps in some instances from more creative than traditional sources.

6.18 The Antonine Wall has not yet achieved its potential in the areas of sustainable economic development, education, research or ecosystems management. To achieve growth in these areas, investment in physical improvements such as signage, paths, interpretive materials and educational resources will be important.

6.19 Active co-ordination is vital to ensure that there is consistency across the WHS, that appropriate contacts and relationships are maintained, not only locally and nationally, but internationally, and that delivery of key aims and objectives is monitored.

## Promoting the WHS

6.20 Greater engagement with, and more effective communication between, all relevant stakeholders is important.

6.21 Wider public understanding of the importance and values of the Antonine Wall WHS remains limited; public surveys show an awareness of where and what the Antonine Wall is but not why it is important to preserve and present it.

6.22 Multiple ownership of sections of the Wall, plus the fact that it is invisible (surviving below ground) for significant sections, offer particular challenges to ensuring a coherent approach to promoting access to, and understanding of, the monument as a whole.

Easter Carmuirs Primary visiting the Antonine Wall
© Easter Carmuirs Primary

Antonine Wall branding on new signage

# CHAPTER SEVEN LOOKING FORWARD

ICOMOS advises that Management Plans for World Heritage Sites should be based on a strategic view over 20-30 years. This allows the development of a framework of longer term aims, which in turn inform the priorities for medium-term objectives, based on the analysis of key current issues. These medium-term objectives can then be used to construct annual action plans to deliver specific projects.

Rough Castle

## 7.1 A VISION FOR THE ANTONINE WALL WORLD HERITAGE SITE

The 30-year vision for the Antonine Wall is as follows:

The Antonine Wall will be a World Heritage Site that is well maintained and sustainably managed to safeguard its Outstanding Universal Value; a property that is established as a world-class visitor experience; a catalyst to connect and transform communities locally, nationally and internationally; a focus to realise sustainable benefits economically, socially and environmentally for locals and visitors alike; and a resource for inspiring learning and creating opportunity for participation and discovery.

## 7.2 LONG-TERM AIMS: 2014-44

The six long-term aims to guide future decision making have been identified as follows:

1. Safeguard and enhance the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site by managing, conserving and protecting the Site and its cultural and natural landscape setting

2. Promote awareness and understanding of this Outstanding Universal Value to local, regional, national and global audiences by improving physical and intellectual accessibility

3. Realise the World Heritage Site's full potential as an education and learning resource

4. Build strong structural and organisational partnerships with local, national and international organisations; strengthen engagement with local communities; and contribute to sustainable economic growth

5. Balance wider environmental concerns in the sustainable management of the World Heritage Site

6. Increase research opportunities nationally and internationally and use this new research to underpin work to protect and promote the World Heritage Site

## 7.3 CURRENT ISSUES AND MEDIUM-TERM OBJECTIVES

Drawing on the longer term, strategic, aims as laid out above, the next step considers the key issues for each of them and identifies medium-term objectives to meet the longer-term aims. These medium-term objectives will form the core management of the Antonine Wall WHS for the five-year period between 2014 and 2019.

Croy Hill

The Antonine Wall, as a recently inscribed WHS, has only been through one five-year Management Plan period, which focused on achieving nomination and putting in place policy and governance foundations. This plan period will need to build on this, delivering more on an operational level, but also completing some of the strategic planning work that is required to underpin operational work and project delivery. By necessity, this will include several aims and objectives to bring the Antonine Wall to a similar point on certain key issues as the other international Partners, whose Management Planning is several years in advance due to earlier inscription. While it will not achieve complete parity within the five years, this will go some way to aligning the Antonine Wall more closely with other sections of the FREWHS.

One desire held by the three individual FRE sections is to work towards having the same structure and grouping of objectives across all three plans. Three strands have been identified, under which future objectives and actions could be grouped: Conservation; Understanding (including education, understanding and research); and Sustainable Development (including tourism and community engagement). Hadrian's Wall will be the first Plan to lead on this approach and the Antonine Wall will follow with its next five-year Plan after 2019.

For the Scottish Partners, the aims and objectives in this Plan also take account of central and local government priorities and the effective delivery of appropriate outcomes, both individually and collectively. Overall, the principle of sustainability must run through all aspects of the management, protection and promotion of the WHS, and in realising its potential to contribute to economic growth.

To aid delivery of the aims and objectives, a five year Action Plan was developed following the public consultation period. It accompanies this Plan at Appendix D. This Action Plan prioritises key actions for Partners and wider Stakeholders on an annual basis and offers a framework for developing both key infrastructure and partnerships, It is dependent on resourcing and, as such, may be subject to change from year to year. For later years, further detail will be added and projects clarified further as actions build and develop over the Plan period.

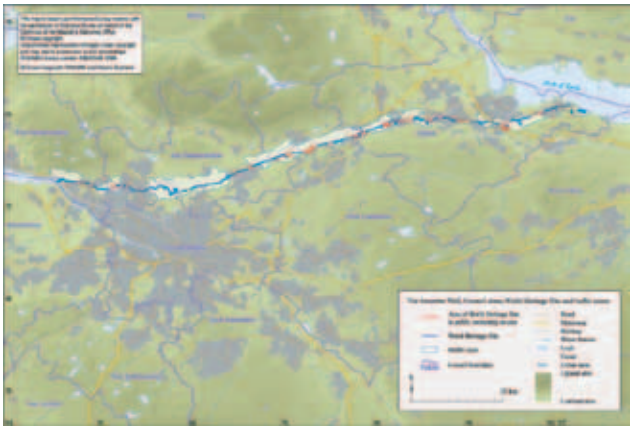
## AIM ONE

**Safeguard and enhance the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site by managing, conserving and protecting the Site and its cultural and natural landscape setting**

## ISSUE
## The Antonine Wall WHS and its Buffer Zone

The boundary of the Antonine Wall WHS was defined during the nomination process as a 50m-wide corridor, except where scheduled parts of the monument extend beyond this corridor, in which case the boundaries of the Site are coeval with the limits of the scheduled area. The corridor includes: the rampart; ditch and upcast mound; Military Way; forts, fortlets, expansions and small enclosures; civilian settlements; and labour camps. The Buffer Zone was defined, on behalf of the Partners, by Land Use Consultants, using existing mapped features to protect the amenity and setting of the monument. It was envisaged in the first Management Plan, that any future amendments to the boundary or Buffer Zone of the WHS would be minor in scale, and this is still the case. However, should archaeological investigations, development work, or wider research programmes alter the understanding of the boundary or Buffer Zone (by changing our understanding of the location or scale of archaeological sites for example), then it may be necessary to amend these.

**Objective 1.1**
The boundary of the Antonine Wall WHS and its Buffer Zone will be kept under review to ensure that its outstanding universal significance is adequately protected



The Antonine Wall and its Buffer Zone

## ISSUE
## Legislative and regulatory process of protection

Nationally, the period of the first Management Plan has seen the development of the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) and the review of the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act and emerging powers of enforcement. The first overarching strategy for Scotland's historic environment has been developed in collaboration with key partners across the sector. It complements existing legislation and policy and offers a collaborative approach to addressing challenges and achieving results. The development of the Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) for the Antonine Wall was the key product of the Planning and Protection delivery group during 2011 and it was adopted formally by all Partners in 2012. From 2014 onwards, monitoring its implementation and use will be an important target for the Planning and Protection group along with awareness-raising through training programmes, initially for Development Planning and Management staff in the local authorities but with the possibility of extending this to elected members and staff in partner agencies. Regionally, local authorities are in the process of producing revised strategic and local development plans, and it will be critical that Partners continue to feed into the review of local authority planning policy as it continues over the next few years. The SPG will also need to be 're-adopted' by all local authorities as Supplementary Guidance as part of this process.

**Objective 1.2**
Include the Antonine Wall WHS in all relevant planning, regulatory and policy documents prepared by central and local government

**Objective 1.3**
Monitor the effectiveness of the SPG in planning and protection decision making across all Partners' organisations

**Objective 1.4**
Capacity Building to ensure that knowledge and understanding of the OUV of the World Heritage Site remains current amongst decision makers risk. Thus international co-operation and management of the sections of the FREWHS in line with best practice will be essential

Cattle poaching can damage the site

The Antonine Wall's location in central Scotland means that both residential and industrial development must be carefully managed to protect the WHS and its setting

## ISSUE
## Risk preparedness

There is a range of risks (physical, intellectual, organisational) that affects the Antonine Wall WHS. Physical risks include: threats to the fabric of the earthwork monument, particularly from erosion; changes to (mainly beneficial) traditional farming practices; potential impacts on setting from nearby development; and issues around managing visitor access to the WHS. Recent physical issues affecting the Antonine Wall include old mining collapse in the North Lanarkshire area, issues of poaching by cattle on pathways on the line of the WHS, and deep ploughing without consent of a section of bank and ditch. To date, there is still no agreed partnership approach to condition survey and monitoring, and the development of such a framework will be important in the period of this new Management Plan.

Mining collapse, Castlecary

Intellectual risks include public apathy and /or lack of awareness or understanding of the Antonine Wall WHS. The delivery of several Partners' projects during the period of the last Management Plan, such as North Lanark's access project in 2011 and West Dunbartonshire's signage project, has seen the mitigation of some access related risks, improving access for the general public and raising awareness of World Heritage Site status. It will also be important to facilitate access by as many Partners and stakeholders as possible to all Antonine Wall WHS documentation in order to avoid loss of institutional memory.

Organisational risks include poor change management, lack of co-ordination, lack of succession planning around key staffing, and economic risk locally and nationally. A risk specific to the FREWHS is that all international Partners are bound by risk across the three Sites; any identified risk that threatens World Heritage Status in one country also puts the others at risk. Thus international co-operation and management of the sections of the FREWHS in line with best practice will be essential.

**Objective 1.5**
Development of a risk strategy, and associated mitigation measures

**Objective 1.6**
Development of an agreed approach, nationally and internationally, to gathering and monitoring information on condition survey, and for implementing appropriate plans to counter any emergent problems

## ISSUE
## A conservation framework for the Antonine Wall WHS

The Antonine Wall WHS runs through both farmland and urban areas, with differing pressures and potential threats caused by each. Large swathes include, or lie adjacent to, both native woodland and commercial forestry plantation (much of which is now nearing the end of its life). The size of the Antonine Wall means that there are multiple owners, ranging from public bodies to private individuals. It is primarily an earthwork monument, but there are some consolidated stone elements that require a different conservation approach.

Excavations have revealed that in areas where little may be visible above ground, there is still a good state of preservation of the archaeological remains below ground. As land management approaches on and around the Antonine Wall may alter over time, there needs to be a focus by the Partners on ensuring that such change does not affect the OUV or impact adversely on the Site and its setting. Integrating and managing both cultural and natural heritage concerns may warrant further discussion between Partners and wider stakeholders on topics such as land use, mowing regimes, landscape character, and ecosystems management.

**Objective 1.7**
The development of an agreed conservation framework, to assist in the management of change in the landscape of the Antonine Wall WHS

**Objective 1.8**
Encourage landowners, farmers and tenants to enter into schemes that benefit the conservation and sustainability of the Antonine Wall WHS

**Objective 1.9**
The development of agreed management plans, especially for sections of the Site in multiple ownership/management, that will seek to integrate cultural and natural heritage

Important natural habitats exist along the length of the Antonine Wall

## ISSUE
## Monitoring and regulation frameworks

There are several potential requirements for monitoring frameworks for the Antonine Wall: for UNESCO, an exercise known as Periodic Reporting must be undertaken every six years; nationally and internationally, there are issues that must be considered for the Antonine Wall as part of the FREWHS to ensure the long-term future of World Heritage Site status; in Scotland, there is a need for Partners to monitor and evaluate the implementation of both Management Plan objectives and their local action plans that flow from this.

A strong monitoring framework should include carefully chosen and applied monitoring variables, monitoring methodologies and key indicators. Ideally, rather than just being project related, it will also include technical conservation measures, environmental monitoring and consideration of tourism and development pressures. During the life of the first Management Plan, as no single monitoring framework has existed, individual Partners have undertaken monitoring reports 'as and when' necessary; for example HS field officers have produced monitoring reports of scheduled sites but these have not been deliberately tailored to fit the Antonine Wall.

**Objective 1.10**
The establishment of shared monitoring and evaluation framework for the Management Plan, to include monitoring indicators that will allow meaningful comparison with international FREWHS Partners

**Objective 1.11**
The development of shared management principles for the use of the international community on the identification, recording, research, protection, conservation, management, presentation and understanding of the Roman frontier

## ISSUE
## Implementing the Management Plan

All Partner bodies (and some key stakeholders) have contributed various resources to the successful delivery of objectives from the first Management Plan; staff time, organisational resources and financial contributions to specific projects have all helped to improve protection, conserve the monument and facilitate public access. Joint working and identifying shared priorities for delivery have been, and will continue to be, important.

The evolving governance model will hopefully make it simpler to identify lead groups and organisations for specific projects, but the Steering Group and delivery groups will undoubtedly have to work more creatively in a difficult economic climate. While this Management Plan sets out specific Aims and Objectives for the Antonine Wall as an entire entity, successful delivery will rely on individual Partners and stakeholders transferring the relevant actions to their

The Antonine Wall WHS can also contribute to projects focused on placemaking and civic pride

own corporate frameworks and recording relevant outcomes, indicators and targets.

During the period of the first Management Plan, three-year funding for a Co-ordinator post has been provided by Historic Scotland, with office facilities provided by North Lanarkshire Council. This has been an important role, providing a single point of contact for the public, and a support to the Partners in the delivery and co-ordination of disparate projects. During the preparation period of this Management Plan, Historic Scotland made this post permanent, thus ensuring continued co-ordination for the effective delivery of Plan's objectives and actions.

**Objective 1.12**
The Management Plan Steering Group, assisted by the delivery groups, will oversee the implementation, co-ordination and monitoring of the objectives in the Management Plan, in consultation and partnership with other stakeholders where appropriate

**Objective 1.13**
The integration of actions into Partners' corporate planning frameworks

**Objective 1.14**
The Management Plan Steering Group will be responsible for drawing up annual action plans derived from the medium-term objectives

**Objective 1.15**
The Partners will keep under review financial and economic impacts, specifically approaches by Partners to capital and revenue spend, that will affect delivery of the Management Plan objectives

## ISSUE
## Capacity Building

A key component to the successful longer term delivery of Management Plan aims, lies in building the capacity of both Partners and stakeholders to engage in and undertake specific tasks and projects. Critical to this is sharing expertise, knowledge and training as enhanced workforce development will enable more successful implementation of objectives; areas identifiable in this Management Plan include conservation and management, site interpretation, landscape conservation, monitoring methodologies, integrated management strategies (such as fundraising), placemaking, communication strategies and participating mechanisms.

**Objective 1.16**
To determine a strategy for building capacity across the Antonine Wall WHS

## AIM TWO

**Promote awareness and understanding of this Outstanding Universal Value to local, regional, national and global audiences by improving physical and intellectual accessibility**

## ISSUE
## Ensuring a strong visitor experience on site

An Interpretation Plan and Access Strategy was written during the period of the first Management Plan, with part of the work including an audience survey to determine public perceptions of the wall and to gather evidence of needs and expectations from visitors. It highlighted a suite of works along the length of the Wall that should be undertaken to optimise visitors' experiences, enhance enjoyment and understanding for both local people and other visitors, and extend overall appreciation of the universal significance and status of the Antonine Wall WHS and its setting. As part of the process a new 'brand identity' was created for the Wall with a logo and guidance for all Partners on the standardised production of interpretive and promotional materials. Following a public consultation exercise the plan has been adopted by all Partners and they are now drawing up action plans to deliver key elements of these proposals.

Visitors at Croy Hill

North Lanarkshire Council have already completed a substantial project to improve pathways on, and access points to, the Antonine Wall. The new branding has been used and focal point 'gateways' created to attract attention to the Site.

The Antonine Wall Logo, inspired by the Bridgeness slab

In West Dunbartonshire, approaches have focused on improving the visibility of the Antonine Wall – careful land management and presentation regimes such as the mowing regime at Duntocher to pick out the line of the ramparts of fort and fortlet have been used alongside plaques to mark the Wall line in urban areas. In Bridgeness, in a project run by Falkirk Council and Bo'ness community council, a scanned stone replica of the distance slab has been created, and was erected in 2012, offering a focal point for visitors at the eastern end of the Antonine Wall. Other initiatives in Falkirk include signposting by the Council rangers from the Falkirk Wheel to Rough Castle, the delivery of an annual events programme in Bo'ness for Big Roman Week, and the inclusion of the Mumrills fort site in the planning for the new Helix development.

New signposting erected by Falkirk Council Rangers

In East Dunbartonshire, work is underway at Bar Hill to improve car parking and interpretation. This will enhance visitor experience and link with, and expand on, the work completed on the adjoining North Lanarkshire section and Forestry Commission Scotland path works in and around Croy Hill. Meanwhile, Glasgow Council have prepared a council specific Interpretation Plan, with associated actions carried out from 2013 onwards. Opportunities remain, however, along the length of the Antonine Wall WHS to improve physical access, visitor facilities, and interpretation, as well as more closely integrating cultural and natural (biodiversity and geodiversity focused) site interpretation to improve the breadth of the visitor experience and allow a deeper understanding of a 'sense of place'.

**Objective 2.1**
To implement key recommendations in the approved interpretation plan and access strategy: improving signage, interpretation, visitor information, access routes and visitor facilities at individual sites along the Wall

**Objective 2.2**
To promote and enhance the use of the Antonine Wall WHS as a long-distance route and visitor facility that links communities across central Scotland

**Objective 2.3**
To consider sustainable transportation opportunities around the WHS and build business partnerships to facilitate access for visitors in and around the Antonine Wall

**Objective 2.4**
To develop and foster links and partnerships with local tourism providers and other businesses, to provide an enhanced visitor experience and develop collaborative business opportunities

The Antonine Wall is a popular long distance walking route

Museum collections play an important role in interpreting the Antonine Wall

## ISSUE
## Digital technologies and digital resources

Increasingly, digital technology can offer an improved visitor experience at cultural heritage attractions both on and off site. Internationally, the German Limes have produced an app for visitors, and Hadrian's Wall has dedicated online resources that encompass a wide range of visitor needs. In 2008 websites were created for both the FREWHS and the Antonine Wall, but due to staffing difficulties, have not been actively updated or developed for some time. Each of the Scottish Partners has a webpage or multiple pages on their own organisation's website, but there is little consistency between them on content or links from one to the other.

To create an effective virtual gateway to the Antonine Wall, relevant information needs to be included in a redeveloped website. As one of five Scottish World Heritage Sites, the Antonine Wall has been included in the government's 'Scottish Ten' project – a campaign to digitally scan and record the Scottish Sites alongside five international World Heritage Sites. The first stage of the Antonine Wall project has seen LiDAR scanning completed of the whole Wall, and further work on processing the data will be undertaken over the course of the 2014-19 Management Plan.

**Objective 2.5**
To develop and improve the web presence for the Antonine Wall

**Objective 2.6**
To explore new opportunities for digital interpretation both on and off site

**Objective 2.7**
To make use of the work of the Scottish Ten scanning of the Antonine Wall

## ISSUE
## Museum Collections and Intangible Heritage

Alongside the physical remains of the Antonine Wall in the Scottish landscape, the artefactual evidence held in museum collections and the intangible cultural heritage such as later folklore or personal stories and recollections, form an important part of the interpretive story of the Antonine Wall WHS. Several museums exist along the length of the WHS, operated by local authorities, a university, and central government, which curate and display artefacts found on the Antonine Wall.

In Glasgow, the Hunterian Museum's Antonine Wall redisplay opened in September 2011 and other museums with Roman interpretation exist at Callendar

The Scottish Ten project surveying Rough Castle

Kinneil Museum, Bo'ness

House in Falkirk, the National Museum of Scotland in Edinburgh, the Auld Kirk Museum in Kirkintilloch, and Kinneil Museum in Bo'ness. Other public and private bodies also run interpretive programmes or displays, which are non-collections based, related to the Antonine Wall, such as the Falkirk Wheel, Croy Miners Welfare, and Lambhill Stables in Glasgow.

Within the international context of the FREWHS, a number of very successful projects have seen the development of new museum displays and community based projects both on Hadrian's Wall and across the German Limes. Further opportunities exist over the term of this Management Plan to better integrate site and collections based interpretive work, and to facilitate greater joint working between the organisations listed above.

**Objective 2.8**
To explore greater partnership working, both within Scotland and internationally across the FREWHS, between museum, and heritage centre, partners

**Objective 2.9**
To encourage wider community engagement and participation with collections and intangible heritage related to the Antonine Wall

The proximity of the Falkirk Wheel to the Antonine Wall at Rough Castle offers joint tourism and marketing opportunities

## ISSUE
## Marketing, Tourism and Communications

The development of the Interpretation Plan and Access Strategy has included a small number of visitor studies, focusing mainly on qualitative data. The implementation of elements from this document will allow the development of an improved visitor 'offering' but more work is required on gathering quantitative data; on events development, management and delivery; on monitoring and tracking visitors to the Site; on consultation (owners, managers and users, businesses and communities); and on market analysis, segmentation and profiling.

Awareness and understanding of the archaeological, historical and other values of the Antonine Wall can be undertaken through publications of all types, and through increased promotion via the media, museums, on-site interpretation and digital resources. To date such work has been carried out on an ad hoc basis by Partners as new resources have been developed, and in a slightly more structured way through the use of the Antonine Wall website.

In 2011 and 2012, small-scale events to mark World Heritage Day on the Wall sought to raise the profile of the Antonine Wall WHS. A suite of information leaflets and display boards on Scottish World Heritage Sites produced by Historic Scotland, includes versions for the Antonine Wall, in Gaelic and German as well as English. Falkirk Council and North Lanarkshire Council have both produced walking guides to the Antonine Wall in their areas.

Going forward, it is proposed that a more targeted media and communications approach be adopted, in the form of a formal plan. Opportunities to work more closely with local tourism associations and business advisors should be exploited, and objectives integrated into local authority tourism action plans and other relevant strategic documents such as town centre action plans. It is also proposed that greater links with national and international tourism bodies be developed to identify and target key markets and audiences that may not be captured through the implementation of the Interpretation Plan and Access Strategy.

**Objective 2.10**
A visitor profile will be developed for each section of the Antonine Wall where public access is facilitated

**Objective 2.11**
A Tourism and Marketing Strategy will be developed that takes into account the need for a sustainable approach to Site development

**Objective 2.12**
A Media and Communications Plan will be developed

**Objective 2.13**
The Antonine Wall branding will be consistently used by all Partners and Stakeholders for relevant projects

Promotional leaflet using new branding

## AIM THREE

## Realise the World Heritage Site's full potential as an education and learning resource

### ISSUE
### Strengthening the use of the Antonine Wall WHS in formal education

Over the period of the last five-year Management Plan, several projects have been undertaken to promote educational use of the Antonine Wall WHS by schools. Work has taken place with schools in Glasgow, in association with the Village Storytelling Centre, on a project where secondary school pupils mentored primary school pupils to explore cultural identity and the Antonine Wall. Ranger services, from local authorities and agencies along the Antonine Wall, have delivered programmes for pupils but have cited a need for more supplementary resources and training in cultural heritage. The Antonine Wall was represented by schools at the World Heritage Education Conference in New Lanark in September 2010 and World Heritage Day 2011 saw an event for primary pupils at Callendar Park in Falkirk. Individual museums offer Roman themed workshops in East Dunbartonshire, Glasgow, North Lanarkshire and Falkirk, while National Museums Scotland also runs an outreach programme.

A need for universal resources available at key points along the Antonine Wall WHS for use both on site and in the classroom has been flagged by many individual organisations who have limited materials to draw on themselves, and by teachers responding to the Education Audit commissioned by the Education delivery group. The Hunterian Museum's redisplay now offers opportunities to develop education material to link with the new displays, and a focus for tertiary and continuing education. Going forward, the development of closer contacts between the protection and conservation bodies, museums, schools, universities and other educational bodies will be important in building educational use. The results of the Education audit are now being used to develop an Education Strategy for the Antonine Wall.

For the period of the 2014-19 Management Plan, a key focus must be to raise awareness of the European dimension of the FREWHS and the UNESCO values relating to World Heritage Sites.

**Objective 3.1**
To develop and implement an education strategy for the Antonine Wall WHS

A popular education programme runs at Callendar Park

**Objective 3.2**
To promote UNESCO WHS values

**Objective 3.3**
To strengthen international education links between FREWHS Partners

**Objective 3.4**
To encourage CPD opportunities for education staff, to build capacity in teaching about the Antonine Wall WHS

Meeting a Roman soldier

## ISSUE
## Strengthening use of the Antonine Wall WHS in informal education and outreach

As well as being a focus for formal educational use, the Antonine Wall is also regularly used for informal education work, by communities and for outreach events. In 2012, a World Heritage Day event was held at Croy, which linked communities from all five Scottish World Heritage Sites, and an annual community led event, Big Roman Week, runs in the Falkirk Council area. Healthy lifestyle walking groups in the Glasgow, North Lanarkshire, East Dunbartonshire, and Falkirk Council areas use sections of the wall for weekly events, while community development at Lambhill Stables in Glasgow has seen the Antonine Wall included in a walking map for the area, and in planning for future interpretive and outreach work. Ranger services, based in various organisations along the Antonine Wall, regularly lead events related to both natural and cultural heritage, using the WHS as a venue.

**Objective 3.5**
To support local communities to use the Antonine Wall WHS in informal education and outreach initiatives

**Objective 3.6**
To build a programme of events and activities for families, special interest groups and the general public

Fortlet at Kinneil, in Bo'ness, where community events take place annually

## AIM FOUR

**Build strong structural and organisational partnerships with local, national and international organisations, strengthen engagement with local communities, and contribute to sustainable economic growth**

## ISSUE
## International partnerships

As well as being a monument of international importance in its own right, the Antonine Wall is also part of the wider Roman frontier, a monument stretching over 5000km from the Atlantic Ocean to the Black Sea, from Egypt to the Atlantic coast of Africa. Although at present there are only three international partners in the FREWHS, this could increase in future years as other countries who care for sections of this frontier seek to join. The international Partners to the FREWHS are interdependent on one another for the long-term existence of the World Heritage Site; if one country has a part of its section placed on the endangered list, then the whole FREWHS is also included. A high degree of cooperation is therefore required between the international Partners to ensure best practice approaches to the conservation and management of the FREWHS are in place and that information and skills are shared between one another.

For other countries who may be interested in joining the FREWHS, academic and professional links with existing international Partners are maintained through the Bratislava group, giving the opportunity to discuss future development of the FREWHS. The period of the last Management Plan has seen the Antonine Wall successfully integrate into the pre-existing partnership between Hadrian's Wall and the German Limes. This five-year Management Plan will need to focus on the development of these relationships, the sharing of

best practice approaches between all three Partners, and the alignment of visions, aims and objectives to support collaborative working.

**Objective 4.1**
To maintain and enhance appropriate international links, sharing best practice in governance and management of the FREWHS

**Objective 4.2**
To contribute to the development of management principles for the international community on the identification, recording, research, protection, conservation, management, presentation and understanding of the Roman frontier

The Cabinet Secretary, Fiona Hyslop, with international partners from the Antonine Wall, Hadrian's Wall and the German Limes

## ISSUE
## Local, regional and national partnerships

The nomination and first Management Plan were steered and adopted by a Partnership of five local authorities (through which the Antonine Wall runs), Historic Scotland, and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. This Partnership is now the driving force behind the preparation and delivery of this Management Plan. Critical also to the successful delivery of Management Plan objectives, is the relationship with the other UK Partner to the FREWHS, Hadrian's Wall. Hadrian's Wall has the longest experience of managing an individual section of the FREWHS, having been inscribed in 1987 and is thus well placed to offer support and advice to the Antonine Wall as a UK Partner facing many similar regional and national issues.

At a local and regional level, critical projects could not be delivered without the support and engagement of a wide range of stakeholders, from other government agencies and universities, to individual businesses and charitable organisations. Successful implementation of many of the objectives in this Management Plan will rely on these partnerships continuing to grow and strengthen.

More widely, the Antonine Wall is one of five World Heritage Sites in Scotland, and an important element of national partnership working over the 2014-19 period should be focused on strengthening and promoting the Antonine Wall in this context.

**Objective 4.3**
To maintain and strengthen strong working relationships between the Scottish Antonine Wall Partners

**Objective 4.4**
To build and develop a close working relationship between the Antonine Wall and Hadrian's Wall

**Objective 4.5**
To develop closer links with other Scottish World Heritage Sites

The Antonine Wall is one of five Scottish World Heritage Sites

## ISSUE
## Engagement with local communities

Key challenges remain in relation to ongoing management and engagement of the Site, particularly with regard to how to devise and agree a structure for the monitoring of the Management Plan which engages all stakeholders in the process. The strengthening and cohesion of stakeholder partnerships and local relationships is essential to the success of the Site and for improving outcomes for communities. Improved communication should aid all stakeholders' understanding of the management issues affecting the Site in its entirety.

The physical diversity and disparate nature of the Site makes engagement with the wider local community challenging, so a positive, long-term and sustainable way to deliver this needs to be identified. Links have been established between many Partners and their local communities, including but not exclusively, Croy Miners Welfare, Lambhill Stables, and Bo'ness Community Council. In 2012, World Heritage Day events focused on engaging communities and saw a successful event held in Croy. This project could, in future years, offer a medium to advance and strengthen links between communities and World Heritage.

**Objective 4.6**
To maintain and develop strong partnerships between Partners and local and regional stakeholders and improve local mechanisms for consultation and engagement

**Objective 4.7**
Strengthen links with local interest groups to create positive partnerships

## AIM FIVE

## Balance wider environmental concerns in the sustainable management of the World Heritage Site

### ISSUE
### Balancing cultural and natural heritage

Although the Antonine Wall WHS runs through the highly urbanised and industrialised central belt of Scotland, large areas of it still remain in rural or non urban settings. These areas may include protected habitats or species, important geological sites, or sites with natural heritage designations as well as cultural heritage designations. Balancing the needs of both can sometimes prove challenging for Partners and stakeholders. Land management regimes, for example, that benefit the cultural heritage and landscape, may not meet biodiversity needs, and could even be harmful for certain species or habitats. Similarly, managing the impact of nature on the archaeological resource, in terms of land use/maintenance and animal activity, poses specific pressures at different areas of the Site. Agricultural activity such as ploughing or stock control issues may require discussion on land management approaches.

Common carder bumblebee, Croy Hill

Woodland and trees form an important part of the landscape of the Antonine Wall, and can make both a positive and negative contribution to Site management. Felling and replanting regimes offer opportunities for Partners to influence and improve the planting in and around the WHS. Local authorities are developing Woodland Management Plans and these should include provisions to safeguard the OUV of the Antonine Wall. During the course of the 2014-19 Management Plan, Forestry Commission Scotland will be thinning areas of woodland at Bar Hill which will create opportunities for re-assessing visitor experience and Site presentation. Across the Antonine Wall WHS, new planting schemes should consider the OUV for the Site, and not be permitted to detract from open areas of landscape where this is the dominant character.

Environmental bodies including Forestry Commission Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage are already involved as key stakeholders to the delivery of the Antonine Wall Management Plan, but more work remains to be done on a site by site basis with regard to balancing the natural and cultural heritage interests. Indeed there may even be specific benefits for the Antonine Wall WHS flowing from the more effective integration of ecosystems management into cultural heritage management and encouraging the development of greener services. To this end, the development of a sustainability checklist for the evaluation of actions stemming from the Management Plan has been developed following the consultation process (Appendix C).

**Objective 5.1**
Develop a sustainable and holistic approach to the inclusion of natural heritage issues within policies, plans and checklists for the Antonine Wall

**Objective 5.2**
Identify, prioritise and review areas of specific natural heritage concern across the Antonine Wall, and implement sustainable approaches to Site management to mitigate against future damage

**Objective 5.3**
Develop guidance for the maintenance and enhancement of woodland on, and adjacent to, the line of the Antonine Wall WHS

**Objective 5.4**
Integrate the Antonine Wall into Partners' and Stakeholders' emerging woodland management plans

Forestry Commission woodland on Bar Hill, looking to Croy Hill

## ISSUE
## Impact of climate change

An emerging issue of concern for the cultural heritage sector is the impact of climate change on the management of the archaeological resource. This is a global issue and one that UNESCO is concerned about for its effects on World Heritage Sites. As the Antonine Wall is primarily an earthwork structure, and one which provides important ecosystems services, it is at significant risk from a variety of factors including, but not necessarily limited to: torrential rain and flooding; fluvial erosion; changes to wetting and drying cycles; changes to flora and fauna; and changes to farming practice which can have a subsequent effect on the Antonine Wall WHS. These factors can also compound the effects of visitor erosion or livestock issues such as poaching by cattle, potentially damaging fragile areas of the WHS. The growth of green/alternative energy approaches also has the potential to impact on the wider setting of the monument.

**Objective 5.5**
Identify areas of the Site at risk from climate change and integrate monitoring, mitigation and adaptation measures

Common spotted orchid, Bar Hill

**Objective 5.6**
Implement and monitor measures to improve sustainability and energy efficiency in relation to Site management

Ditch at Callendar Park, Falkirk

## AIM SIX

**Increase research opportunities nationally and internationally and use this new research to underpin work to protect and promote the World Heritage Site**

### ISSUE
### Developing a Research Strategy

In 2010 the Research delivery group was established, with representatives from universities, museums, and Partner organisations. An initial meeting was held which set out a timetable and objectives for the development of a Research Strategy. Members of the group will identify gaps in existing knowledge, and hold a workshop to discuss potential research themes. The Research Strategy will adopt the format of that already developed for Hadrian's Wall while also drawing on the strategies developed by the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (SCARF). This will give the greatest value to the proposals and avoid duplication of effort whilst ensuring relevancy across the FREWHS.

The Research Strategy is not intended to be prescriptive or to control the nature of research undertaken on the Antonine Wall WHS. Rather it will seek to encourage research by highlighting key areas of consensus in the archaeological community for future development, and prioritising areas that could maximise academic and public benefit. More widely, opportunities will be encouraged that seek to explore, and better understand, the effects of climate change on the WHS and the ecosystems services that the Antonine Wall provides. As it is an earthwork monument there is research that could be undertaken that would not only lead to a better understanding of the Antonine Wall, but also contribute substantially to effective management of the Site.

**Objective 6.1**
A strategy for research on the Antonine Wall will be prepared. This will be taken forward in conjunction with all bodies undertaking research on the Antonine Wall in universities, museums, archaeological societies and commercial archaeological units

**Objective 6.2**
Programmes for ongoing survey, fieldwork and analytical research will be encouraged, derived from the priorities identified in the Research Strategy

**Objective 6.3**
Opportunities for international collaboration will be sought, to link wider Roman frontier studies and the Antonine Wall

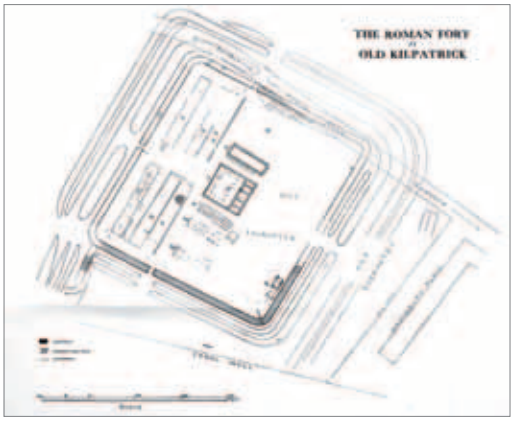
1959 Excavations at Tentfield Plantation

### ISSUE
### Disseminating information from Research

It will be important that the Research Strategy, once complete, is shared and applied widely by Partner organisations and stakeholders and that knowledge acquired is kept up to date. It will also be important to apply the Strategy uniformly across the length of the Antonine Wall WHS to ensure that the highest standards of knowledge, excavation and recording are maintained.

**Objective 6.4**
Information provided publicly about the Antonine Wall by Partners will be peer reviewed as appropriate by the Access and Research groups to ensure acceptable standards

**Objective 6.5**
The results of research will be disseminated as widely as possible, and the results communicated in accessible, inclusive, informative and imaginative ways




Plan of 1923-24 excavations of Old Kilpatrick Fort

# CHAPTER EIGHT

# FUTURE ISSUES AND CONCLUSIONS

Forestry Commission cattle on Croy Hill, with Bar Hill in the background

During the consultation process to develop this Management Plan, several recommendations and requests were made for inclusion in the Plan that could not be accommodated within this five-year Plan period. This may be because of financial constraints, because the infrastructure required to deliver them is not yet developed, or because other priorities are more urgently required and thus assume precedence in developing the site.

To cover these representations and other similar issues raised during the 2012 consultation workshops, and ensure that they are not overlooked, a commitment has been made by the Partners to include this section 'Future Issues and Opportunities' in the Management Plan. This captures issues for consideration in the next draft Plan: items that will flow from the work delivered in this Plan period; actions that could form the next phase of focused activity along the Wall; partnerships and projects that should be developed once key infrastructure is in place.

This is intended to ensure that these issues are kept visible both for Partners and the public, and that they will then be automatically drawn forward into the consultation process for the next plan period should they still be relevant and unfulfilled.

The identified Issues and Opportunities are:

- To develop actions to link to, and promote, wider Roman sites across Scotland
- To develop wider international links with countries submitting nominations to join the FRE in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa
- Promote the WHS as a film / TV venue
- To promote geotourism
- Multilingual resource development for all materials
- Production of regular and significant publications, both academic and popular
- Associated infrastructure development such as toilet facilities, cycle infrastructure
- To develop a dedicated bus route / service along the line of the Antonine Wall
- To develop larger scale infrastructure in the form of visitor centres, educational classrooms or travelling interpretive / teaching vans.
- To lead on / become involved in significant EU funding bids for international projects
- To use the WHS as a driver for economic growth and regeneration across Central Scotland by attracting significant inward investment

Getting into character at Bearsden Bath-house

# CONCLUSION

The Antonine Wall, as part of the wider FREWHS, poses particular management challenges linked to multiple ownership, scale of the physical remains, disparate nature of the resource, and the multiplicity of Partner and Stakeholder involvement, amongst other things. Sustainability and consensus will be key to the successful delivery of the aims and objectives within the Management Plan, not only within Scotland, but also internationally.

Going forward into 2014-19, the Management Plan is accompanied and supported by the five –year Action Plan. This captures and prioritises key actions for the Partners and wider stakeholders and sustainably builds both infrastructure and public engagement. As well as focusing on practical work such as interpretive panels, road signage and paths to specific sites, it also includes actions to improve partnership working internationally and to achieve best practice approaches to site monitoring and management. Suggestions received during the consultation period that cannot be auctioned in this Plan period have been recorded in the 'Future Issues and Opportunities' section of this Plan, This will allow them to be more easily re-assessed and incorporated into the next Plan period.

It is hoped that by the end of this five-year management Plan period, the Antonine Wall will be more strongly positioned as a national and international visitor destination, that management and monitoring approaches will be more closely aligned internationally and, crucially, that people should continue to have the opportunity to actively contribute to the development of the World Heritage Site.

Olk Kilpatrick, site of the most westerly Roman fort on the Antonine Wall

# APPENDIX A

# STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

The Antonine Wall, as a Roman frontier, is a physical and visual testimony to the former extent of one of the world's greatest states, the Roman Empire. It formed part of a frontier system which surrounded and protected that empire.

The Antonine Wall has a particular value in being the most highly developed frontier of the Roman Empire: it stands at the end of a long period of development over the previous hundred years and therefore facilitates a better understanding of the development of Roman frontiers in Britain and beyond. It is one of only three artificial barriers along the 5000 km European, North African and Middle Eastern frontiers of the Roman Empire. These systems are unique to Britain and Germany, though more fragmentary linear barriers are known in Algeria and Romania. Built following an invasion of what is now Scotland during 139-142 and occupied for possibly only 20 years, it served as the most northerly frontier of the Roman Empire at the high point of its power and influence in the ancient world. It has many unique features which demonstrate the versatility of the Roman army, while its short life is of considerable value in offering a snap-shot of a Roman frontier in its most advanced state. As the most northerly frontier, it stands as an example of Rome's stated intention to rule the world.

The Antonine Wall has a distinctive value as a unique physical testimony to the nature of the constitution of the Roman Empire and the requirement of the emperor for military prestige. The abandonment of Hadrian's Wall and the construction of a new northern frontier at the behest of a new emperor reflects the realities of power politics in Rome during Edward Gibbon's 'Golden Age'. It also stands as a physical manifestation of the statements of writers flourishing during the reign of Antoninus Pius about the measures which Rome took to protect its inhabitants, even those living in its most distant province.

The Antonine Wall is of significant value in terms of its rarity, scale, preservation, and historical and archaeological value; the engineering and planning skills of its builders; the understanding of Roman Frontier policy and management, and its influence on the landscape and history of local peoples during the Roman period and beyond; and also in terms of its contribution to the economic, educational and social values of today's society.

## CRITERIA UNDER WHICH PROPERTY IS NOMINATED

i on the basis that the Antonine Wall is the most complex and developed of all Roman frontiers;

ii as the most northerly frontier of the Roman Empire, the Antonine Wall reflects the wish of Rome to rule the world; and is a physical manifestation of a change in Roman imperial foreign policy following the death of the emperor Hadrian in 138AD;

iii on the basis that the Antonine Wall was constructed at the time when writers were extolling the virtues of Roman frontiers; that it bears an exceptional testimony to the military traditions of Rome; and is an exceptional example of the methods developed by the Romans to protect their empire.

LEFT: The ditch at Bar Hill looking back to Croy Hill

# APPENDIX B

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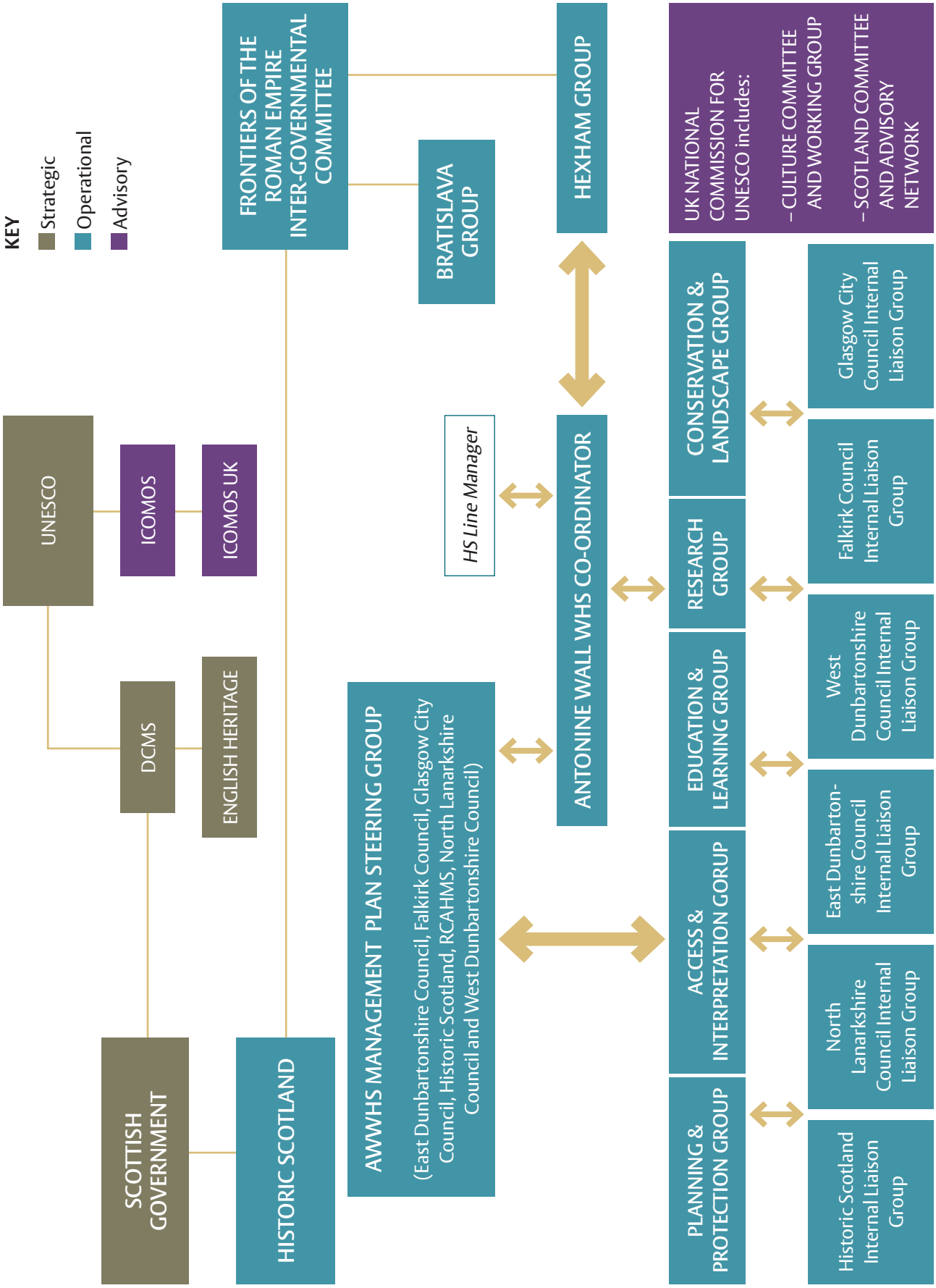
# APPENDIX C

# SUSTAINABILITY CHECKLIST

| Antonine Wall WHS – sustainability checklist | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Summary of proposal / action (including relevant Objective or Action Plan number)** | | | | | |
| | **Could the proposal or action...** | | | | |
| | **Protect or enhance (where appropriate)?** | **Have adverse direct or indirect impacts?** | **Promote enjoyment and understanding?** | **Contribute to effective climate change adaptation?** | **Mitigation /enhancement measures to be implemented (*what, by who, when*)** |
| **Biodiversity, flora and fauna** *(e.g. SSSIs, protected species and habitats; Ancient Woodland and ancient / veteran species; wider biodiversity)* | No ☐ Yes ☐ *provide details below* | No ☐ Yes ☐ *provide details below* | No ☐ Yes ☐ *provide details below* | No ☐ Yes ☐ *provide details below* | |
| **Material assets** *(e.g. the tourism resource of the WHS; forestry; foraging)* | No ☐ Yes ☐ *provide details below* | No ☐ Yes ☐ *provide details below* | No ☐ Yes ☐ *provide details below* | No ☐ Yes ☐ *provide details below* | |
| **Cultural Heritage** *(e.g. the WHS; its buffer zone; other heritage assets)* | No ☐ Yes ☐ *provide details below* | No ☐ Yes ☐ *provide details below* | No ☐ Yes ☐ *provide details below* | No ☐ Yes ☐ *provide details below* | |
| **Landscape** *(e.g. landscape value; geodiversity; geological value)* | No ☐ Yes ☐ *provide details below* | No ☐ Yes ☐ *provide details below* | No ☐ Yes ☐ *provide details below* | No ☐ Yes ☐ *provide details below* | |

# APPENDIX D

# GOVERNANCE MODEL FOR THE ANTONINE WALL WHS



This Action Plan prioritises key actions for Partners and wider Stakeholders on an annual basis and offers a framework for developing both key infrastructure and partnerships. It is dependent on resourcing and, as such, may be subject to change from year to year. For later years, further detail will be added and projects clarified further as actions build and develop over the Plan period.

| **Aim 1** | Safeguard and enhance the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site by managing, conserving and protecting the Site and its cultural and natural landscape setting | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mgt Plan Objective** | **Action** | **Lead Group or Partner** | **Other Groups, Partners & Stakeholders** | **Success Measure** | **Delivery Date (Financial Year)** |
| 1.1 | The boundary of the Antonine Wall WHS and its Buffer Zone will be kept under review to ensure that its Outstanding Universal Significance is adequately protected | 1.1.1 Review of WHS boundary and Buffer Zone | HS/ Planning & Protection Group | Research Group / Steering Group / FREWHS Partners | Report produced and adopted in minute of Planning & Protection and Steering Groups | 2016-17 |
| | | 1.1.2 Commission Landscape Character Assessment if required. | HS/ Planning & Protection Group | Research Group / Steering Group / FREWHS Partners | Commissioned and produced | 2016-17 |
| 1.2 | Include the Antonine Wall WHS in all relevant planning, regulatory and policy documents prepared by central and local government | 1.2.1 Antonine Wall to be referenced and included in all relevant planning, regulatory and policy documents prepared by central and local government | All Partners | Steering Group | Referenced in all new relevant plans, policies, and strategies | Annual from 2014 |
| 1.3 | Monitor the effectiveness of the SPG in planning and protection decision making across all Partners' organisations | 1.3.1 Establish an SPG monitoring framework | Planning & Protection group | Steering Group / All Partners | Monitoring Framework drafted and adopted in minutes of Steering Group | 2014-15 |
| | | 1.3.2 Deliver a Partner led training programme for the SPG | Planning & Protection group | All Partners | Training sessions run for staff in all Partner organisations by end Dec 2014 | 2014-15 |
| | | 1.3.3 Relevant revision of SPG for adoption as new Supplementary Guidance | Planning & Protection Group | All Partners / Steering Group | New SG adopted in all 5 local authorities by Dec 2016 | 2015-16 |
| | | 1.3.4 Include a planning protection measure in every LDP | Planning & Protection Group | All Partners / Steering Group | Adopted in all 5 local authorities by Dec 2016 | 2015-16 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.4 | Capacity Building to ensure that knowledge and understanding of the OUV of the World Heritage Site remains current amongst decision makers | 1.4.1 Prepare Induction materials on WHS for all elected members | HS | Local Authorities | Induction materials made available on all Partner websites and sent to all elected members by July 2014 | 2014-15 |
| | | 1.4.2 Induction materials to be added to new AW website | Co-ordinator | Steering Group | Materials added to Partners' only section of website by December 2014 | 2014-15 |
| 1.5 | Development of a risk strategy, and associated mitigation measures | 1.5.1 Write a Risk Strategy and establish associated Risk Register | Steering Group/ Co-ordinator | All Partners / All Delivery Groups | Strategy written and approved in minutes of Steering Group by March 2015 | 2014-15 |
| | | 1.5.2 Maintain a Risk Register | Steering Group/ Co-ordinator | All Partners / All Delivery Groups | Up-to date register, reviewed annually by Steering Group | Annual from 2015 |
| 1.6 | Development of an agreed approach, nationally and internationally, to gathering and monitoring information on condition survey, and for implementing appropriate plans to counter any emergent problems | 1.6.1 Establish condition based data gathering approach by HS Field Officers | HS / Co-ordinator | - | Work written into cycle of Field Officer visits from April 2014 | 2014-15 |
| | | 1.6.2 Establish an FREWHS condition monitoring framework, based on Periodic reporting framework | FREWHS Partners | Steering Group | Framework agreed and in use by completion of German Mgt Plan in 2016 | 2015-16 |
| 1.7 | The development of an agreed conservation framework to assist in the management of change in the landscape of the Antonine Wall WHS | 1.7.1 Establish a Conservation & Landscape Delivery Group | All Partners | Wider Stakeholders | Membership agreed and group to have convened by July 2014 | 2014-15 |
| | | 1.7.2 Assessment of existing resources and material for setting priority actions | Conservation & Landscape Group | All Partners/FREWHS Partners/ wider stakeholders | Resources audited and actions scoped in preparation for development of conservation framework | 2015-16 |
| | | 1.7.3 Suitable Conservation Framework to be drafted for Site management | Conservation & Landscape Group | All Partners/FREWHS Partners/ wider stakeholders | Draft Conservation Framework ready for adoption by Dec 2016 | 2016-17 |

| Aim 1 | Safeguard and enhance the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site by managing, conserving and protecting the Site and its cultural and natural landscape setting | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mgt Plan Objective** | **Action** | **Lead Group or Partner** | **Other Groups, Partners & Stakeholders** | **Success Measure** | **Delivery Date (Financial Year)** |
| 1.8 | Encourage landowners, farmers and tenants to enter into schemes that benefit the conservation and sustainability of the Antonine Wall WHS | 1.8.1 Establish a consultation / discussion forum with landowners and farmers | Co-ordinator / Conservation & Landscape Group | All Partners / wider stakeholders | Relevant existing forums identified by 2015 then attend annual meeting thereafter | 2015-16 |
| | | 1.8.2 Explore opportunities with SRDP, LEADER and others | Conservation & Landscape Group | All Partners / wider stakeholders | Engage with mechanism by April 2015 | 2015 Onwards |
| | | 1.8.3 Engage with National Infrastructure Providers / Managers to offer training and CPD opportunities | Co-ordinator | All Partners / wider stakeholders | Best practice guidance produced and engaged with CPD programmes | 2015 onwards |
| 1.9 | The development of agreed management plans, especially for sections of the site in multiple ownership / management that will seek to integrate cultural and natural heritage | 1.9.1 Identify key areas of the WHS requiring site management plans and draft | Conservation & Landscape Group/ Co-ordinator | Steering Group / All Partners / landowners and managers/ key Stakeholders | All sites identified by Dec 2017 and drafting scoped and begun by March 2018 | 2017-18 |
| 1.10 | The establishment of a joint monitoring and evaluation framework for the Management Plan, to include monitoring indicators that will allow meaningful comparison with international FREWHS Partners | 1.10.1 Establish joint monitoring and evaluation framework for FREWHS Mgt Plans | FREWHS Partners/ Co-ordinator | Steering group | Framework agreed and in place by completion of German Mgt Plan in 2016 | 2015-16 |
| 1.11 | The development of shared management principles for the use of the international community on the identification, recording, research, protection, conservation, management, presentation and understanding of the Roman frontier. | 1.11.1 Development of management principles for the wider Roman Frontier | FREWHS Partners/ Co-ordinator | Steering Group / potential FREWHS Partners | Meeting of FRE Partners to discuss approaches by Oct 2017, draft principles produced by March 2018 | 2017-18 |

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| 1.12 | The Management Plan Steering Group, assisted by the delivery groups, will oversee the implementation and monitoring of the objectives in the Management Plan, in consultation and partnership with other stakeholders where appropriate | 1.12.1 Chairs of Delivery groups to attend the Steering Group to help set and monitor annual objectives | Chairs of Delivery Groups | Steering Group / Co-ordinator | Annual action plan produced and monitored in minutes of Steering Group | Annual |
| 1.13 | The integration of actions into Partners' corporate planning frameworks | 1.13.1 Antonine Wall to be included in relevant strategic plans, departmental plans and localised action plans | All Partners | Steering Group | Referenced in all new relevant plans and strategies, with action plans prepared as required | Annual from 2014 |
| 1.14 | The Management Plan Steering Group will be responsible for drawing up annual action plans derived from the medium term objectives | 1.14.1 Produce an annual SMART action plan | Steering Group/ Co-ordinator | Delivery Groups | Annual action plan produced by March each year | Annual |
| | | 1.14.2 Annually monitor and evaluate the action plan | Steering Group/ Co-ordinator | Delivery Groups | Annual action plan monitored in minutes of Steering Group and evaluated in March of each year in report to Steering Group | Annual |
| 1.15 | The Partners will keep under review financial and economic impacts, specifically approaches by Partners to capital and revenue spend, that will affect delivery of the Management Plan objectives | 1.15.1 Commission research to highlight existing and potential economic benefit / impact of the Antonine Wall (and to scope visitor profiles for key sites along the WHS as per 2.10.1) | Steering Group/ Co-ordinator | All Partners | Funding sought by partners for April 2014, Consultant appointed by July 2014, report completed by December 2014 and results fed into funding plan, governance study and marketing work | 2014-15 |
| | | 1.15.2 Draw up a funding plan | Steering Group/ Co-ordinator | All Partners | Plan written and adopted by Steering Group by March 2016 | 2015-16 |
| | | 1.15.3 Consider need for options appraisal of governance in light of economic study | Steering Group/ Co-ordinator | All Partners | Funding in place for April 2016, consultant appointed by July 2016, report delivered by December 2016 | 2016-17 |

| Aim 1 | Safeguard and enhance the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site by managing, conserving and protecting the Site and its cultural and natural landscape setting | | | | | |
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| | **Mgt Plan Objective** | **Action** | **Lead Group or Partner** | **Other Groups, Partners & Stakeholders** | **Success Measure** | **Delivery Date (Financial Year)** |
| 1.16 | To determine a strategy for building capacity across the Antonine Wall WHS | 1.16.1 Develop opportunities for volunteering | Education Group | All partners and stakeholders | Identify 2 or 3 areas for volunteering opportunities by Dec 2016 and offer initially through community groups engaged via the Education Strategy | 2015-16 |
| | | 1.16.2 Develop methods to encourage Cultural Leadership for WHS | Steering Group / HS | All Partners / FRE Partners | Approaches discussed during 2016, methodology and strategy developed by March 2017 | 2016-17 |
| | | 1.16.3 Develop internship opportunities, including internationally | Education Group | All Partners / FRE Partners /key stakeholders | Possible placements discussed, agreed, and relevant funding bid drawn, up by March 2017 | 2016-17 |
| | | 1.16.4 Develop a means of skills sharing – specialists / contacts etc – nationally and internationally | Steering Group / Hexham Group | All delivery groups / FRE partners / All Partners | Hold meeting of Steering Group / Hexham Group/ FRE Partners to discuss approaches by March 2017 | 2016-17 |

| Aim 2 | Promote awareness and understanding of this Outstanding Universal Value to local, regional, national and global audiences by improving physical and intellectual accessibility | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mgt Plan Objective** | **Action** | **Lead Group or Partner** | **Other Groups, Partners & Stakeholders** | **Success Measure** | **Delivery Date (Financial Year)** |
| 2.1 | To implement key recommendations in the approved interpretation plan and access strategy: improving signage, interpretation, visitor information, access routes and visitor facilities at individual sites along the Wall | 2.1.1 Develop revised map for visitors, seek funding for hard copy publication, and offer downloadable version | Access & Interpretation group / co-ordinator | Wider Stakeholders | Map designed, print and download versions available by March 2016 | 2015-16 |
| | | 2.1.2 Partners to signpost the WHS along their own sections from all major transport routes and hubs | All partners | Access & Interpretation Group | All 5 local authority areas with key routes signposted ready for launch of a map, by March 2015. Time-scaled and resourced delivery plan in place for minor routes | 2014-15 |
| | | 2.1.3 All minor roads / routes between sites to be signposted in 5 local authority areas | All partners | Access & Interpretation Group | Completion of signposting strategies in all council areas by March 2016 | 2015-16 |
| | | 2.1.4 Commission and publish guidebook | Access & Interpretation Group / co-ordinator | Research Group / Education Group | Guidebook written, published and available to co-incide with map launch, March 2016 | 2015-16 |
| | | 2.1.5 Develop project proposals to improve joint working between museums and heritage centres along WHS | Access & Interpretation Group/ co-ordinator | Research group / Education group / wider stakeholders | Action plan drawn up for joint working proposals based on Interpretation Plan and Access Strategy by March 2015 | 2014-15 |
| | | 2.1.6 Implement key joint working proposals between museums and heritage centres | Access & Interpretation Group | Research Group / Education Group / wider stakeholders | Deliver minimum of 2 joint projects to improve the visitor offer by March 2016 | 2015-16 |
| | | 2.1.7 Identify funding and commission an options appraisal on visitor centre provision | All Partners | Steering group / Key stakeholders | Funding sourced by April 2016, consultant appointed by July 2016 and report completed by Dec 2016 | 2016-17 |
| | | 2.1.8 Explore options for a Ranger Service along the WHS | Access & Interpretation Group | All Partners / key Stakeholders | Options appraisal completed by July 2018 and funding / way forward approaches determined by March 2019 | 2018-19 |
| | | 2.1.9 Incorporate geodiversity and biodiversity narrative into interpretive material | Access & Interpretation Group / All partners | Key stakeholders | Each new interpretive project to include geodiversity and biodiversity references wherever possible | Annual |

| Aim 2 | Promote awareness and understanding of this Outstanding Universal Value to local, regional, national and global audiences by improving physical and intellectual accessibility | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mgt Plan Objective** | **Action** | **Lead Group or Partner** | **Other Groups, Partners & Stakeholders** | **Success Measure** | **Delivery Date (Financial Year)** |
| 2.2 | To promote and enhance the use of the Antonine Wall WHS as a long distance route and visitor facility that links communities across central Scotland | 2.2.1 identify further opportunities to integrate nearby sections of the WHS with the John Muir coast to coast route | Access & Interpretation Group | All Partners / wider stakeholders | Relevant routes / links mapped and prioritised by March 2016 | 2015-16 |
| | | 2.2.2 Highlight linear walking and cycling routes on map | Access & Interpretation Group | All Partners / wider stakeholders | Map designed, print and download versions available by March 2016 | 2015-16 |
| | | 2.2.3 Produce walking guide to accompany new map | Access & Interpretation Group | All Partners / wider stakeholders | Commissioned, drafted and available online by March 2016. Options on hard copy printing considered. | 2015-16 |
| 2.3 | To consider sustainable transportation opportunities around the WHS and build business partnerships to facilitate access for visitors in and around the Antonine Wall | 2.3.1 Meet with rail and bus operators to discuss opportunities around WHS | Access & Interpretation Group / co-ordinator | Education Group / Steering Group | Meeting held by Dec 2015 | 2015-16 |
| | | 2.3.2 Draw up a sustainable transportation strategy | Access & Interpretation Group | All Partners / wider stakeholders | Written and adopted by Steering Group by March 2016 | 2016-17 |
| | | 2.3.3 Implement first phase of transportation strategy | Access & Interpretation Group | Steering Group / All Partners/ key Stakeholders | Agreed objectives implemented within appropriate timescale | 2017-18 |

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| 2.4 | To develop and foster links and partnerships with local tourism providers and other businesses, to provide an enhanced visitor experience and develop collaborative business opportunities | 2.4.1 Develop the visitor offer at key sites along the WHS as identified in the Interpretation Plan and Access Strategy | Access & Interpretation Group | All Partners and Stakeholders | Delivery of key projects as per Interpretation Plan and Access Strategy with at least one site covered per annum | Annual from 2014 |
| | | 2.4.2 Explore linear opportunities along the Canal and the WHS | Access & Interpretation Group / Scottish Canals | All Partners / wider stakeholders | Build on delivery of Community Engagement Officer to identify further collaborative projects for end of the term of the post | 2014-15 |
| | | 2.4.3 Engage with local tour companies to increase opportunities for high quality guided tours and activities | Access & Interpretation Group/co-ordinator | Steering Group | Initial introductory meeting held by July 2014 then build into local tourism action plans | 2014-15 |
| | | 2.4.4 Engage with local tourism providers / businesses | Access & Interpretation Group/co-ordinator | Partners | Series of engagement activities / familiarisation visits to be held by Dec 2014 and article via Visit Scotland industry newsletter | 2014-15 |
| | | 2.4.5 Business Development Strategy for the WHS | Steering Group | All partners and stakeholders | Using results of the Economic Development work in 2014-15, strategy to be drafted during 2015, and approved by Steering Group by March 2016 | 2015-16 |
| 2.5 | To develop and improve the web presence for the Antonine Wall | 2.5.1 Agree funding / content for a new website | Steering Group | Access & Interpretation group / Education Group / Research Group | Agreement and funding approach in place by end Jan 2014 | 2014-15 |
| | | 2.5.2 Commission build of new website | Steering Group/ co-ordinator | Access & Interpretation group / Education Group / Research Group | Project Group established by Jan 2014, tender awarded by Feb 2014, website completed and ready for full launch March 2015 | 2014-15 |
| 2.6 | To explore new opportunities for digital interpretation both on and off site | 2.6.1 Commission app based on Limes model for the Antonine wall | Access & Interpretation Group / North Lanarkshire Council | Education Group/ Research Group | Funding identified, project group established, project manager appointed, work commissioned by July 2014, completed and available online by March 2015 | 2014-15 |

| Aim 2 | Promote awareness and understanding of this Outstanding Universal Value to local, regional, national and global audiences by improving physical and intellectual accessibility | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mgt Plan Objective** | **Action** | **Lead Group or Partner** | **Other Groups, Partners & Stakeholders** | **Success Measure** | **Delivery Date (Financial Year)** |
| 2.7 | To make use of the work of the Scottish Ten scanning of the Antonine Wall | 2.7.1 Explore wider potential of Scottish Ten data / work on the AW | Research Group/ co-ordinator | Access & Interpretation group / Education Group / Scottish Ten | Wider research opportunities discussed and identified by March 2015 | 2014-15 |
| | | 2.7.2 Consider possible outputs making use of Scottish Ten data | Research Group/ co-ordinator | Access & Interpretation group / Education Group / Scottish Ten | Outputs from the Scottish Ten work agreed and in development by July 2014 | 2014-15 |
| 2.8 | To explore greater partnership working, both within Scotland and internationally across the FREWHS, between museum, and heritage centre, partners | 2.8.1 Museum touring exhibition / loans programme at smaller venues to explore potential re visitor centre | Access & Interpretation Group | Education Group, all Partners / key stakeholders | Sub-group of A&I to consider museums' issues and develop project proposals by December 2016 | 2015-16 |
| | | 2.8.2 Explore development of dispersed exhibitions programme with Hadrian's Wall | Access & Interpretation Group | Education Group, all Partners / key stakeholders | Agreement in principle and pilot project in place | 2016-17 |
| 2.9 | To encourage wider community engagement and participation with collections and intangible heritage related to the Antonine Wall | 2.9.1 Develop and implement a targeted programme of community engagement building on previous work | Education Group | All Partners / key Stakeholders | Using evaluation of Scottish Canals post / Education strategy work, develop a programme for the next two years and begin implementation by March 2017 | 2016-17 |
| | | 2.9.2 Utilise international, national and regional events with direct relevance to the WHS to develop community engagement opportunities | Access & Interpretation Group | Partners and Stakeholders | Events organised and successfully delivered eg for Year of Archaeology | Annual |
| | | 2.9.3 Organise specific events to tie in with opening of John Muir route | Access & Interpretation Group | Partners and Stakeholders | Events added to SNH calendar by appropriate date and successfully delivered by March 2014 | 2014-15 |

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| 2.10 | A visitor profile will be developed for each section of the Antonine Wall where public access is facilitated | 2.10.1 To commission visitor profiling work for the WHS in conjunction with 1.15.1 | Steering Group / Co-ordinator | All Partners | Funding sought by partners for April 2014, Consultant appointed by July 2014, report completed by December 2014 and results fed into funding plan, governance study and marketing work | 2014-15 |
| | | 2.10.2 Develop targeted marketing approach for defined visitor profiles | Access & Interpretation Group | Steering Group / Key stakeholders | Use visitor research to deliver effective targeted and creative campaigns to core audiences | 2015-16 |
| | | 2.10.3 Install people counters at key locations along WHS for further data gathering | Access & Interpretation Group | Key partners and stakeholders | Agree key locations in line with targeted marketing strategy and install by March 2016 | 2015-16 |
| | | 2.10.4 Work with FRE Partners on defining visitor profiling across wide FREWHS | Access & Interpretation Group / Co-ordinator | Steering Group | Share data and define profiles by March 2017 | 2016-17 |
| 2.11 | A Tourism and Marketing Strategy will be developed that takes into account the need for sustainable approach to Site development | 2.11.1 Consultation with key tourism stakeholders in the UK & internationally | Access & Interpretation Group | Key partners and stakeholders, especially Visit Scotland | Discussions to be held and results fed into tourism and marketing strategies by relevant deadlines | 2015-16 |
| | | 2.11.2 Draft / commission 5 year tourism and destination marketing strategy | Access & Interpretation Group | Steering Group / key Stakeholders, especially Visit Scotland | Building on earlier visitor profile and evaluation work, draft completed and adopted by Steering Group by March 2017 | 2016-17 |
| | | 2.11.3 Integrate tourism strategy proposals into all Partners' existing marketing plans and tourism strategies | Access & Interpretation Group | All Partners | AW to feature in all Partner plans and strategies by March 2018 | 2017-18 |
| | | 2.11.4 Partners to align marketing funds behind destination marketing efforts | Steering Group | All Partners | All Partners to have identified key funding for priority items in the AW marketing strategy during 2018 | 2018-19 |
| | | 2.11.5 Identify and utilise appropriate distribution routes for existing and future promotional materials. | Access & Interpretation Group / co-ordinator | Steering Group | Annually assess at Access & Interpretation Group meeting whether new options exist / if promotional materials still relevant / in need of refresh | Annual |

| Aim 2 | Promote awareness and understanding of this Outstanding Universal Value to local, regional, national and global audiences by improving physical and intellectual accessibility | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mgt Plan Objective** | **Action** | **Lead Group or Partner** | **Other Groups, Partners & Stakeholders** | **Success Measure** | **Delivery Date (Financial Year)** |
| 2.12 | A Media and Communications Plan will be developed | 2.12.1 Develop a Partners' communication plan | Co-ordinator / Steering Group | All Partners | Plan agreed by Steering Group by Dec 2014 | 2014-15 |
| | | 2.12.2 Develop and implement a media plan – local, national and international | Steering Group / Historic Scotland | All Partners, FRE Partners, and key stakeholders | Plan drafted and adopted by Steering Group by March 2016 | 2015-16 |
| | | 2.12.3 Integrate media plan into all Partners' press work | Steering Group / Co-ordinator | All Partners | Alignment of all media and comms approaches across all Partners by March 2017 | 2016-17 |
| 2.13 | The Antonine Wall branding will be consistently used by all Partners and Stakeholders for relevant projects | 2.13.1 Brand toolkit to be used by all Partners and stakeholders for projects related to the WHS | Access & Interpretation Group | All Partners / Key stakeholders preparing materials that reference the AW | Brand identity consistently used and maintained | Annual |

| Aim 3 | Realise the World Heritage Site's full potential as an education and learning resource | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mgt Plan Objective** | **Action** | **Lead Group or Partner** | **Other Groups, Partners & Stakeholders** | **Success Measure** | **Delivery Date (Financial Year)** |
| 3.1 | To develop and implement an education strategy for the Antonine Wall WHS | 3.1.1 Draft education strategy | Education group / co-ordinator | Steering Group / Research Group | Drafted and adopted by March 2014 | 2014-15 |
| | | 3.1.2 Scope and bid for an Education Officer post | Education group / co-ordinator | Steering Group | Role identified, funding sources sought, grant applications made | 2014-15 |
| | | 3.1.3 Implement targeted education activities / resource development | Education group / co-ordinator | Key Partners and stakeholders | 2 new resources / activities per annum | 2014-15 |
| | | 3.1.4 Key project delivery by Community Engagement Officer | Scottish Canals / Falkirk Community Trust / Co-ordinator | Steering Group / Education Group | One key project delivered in each local authority area along the canal / wall corridor | 2014-15 |
| | | 3.1.5 Implement monitoring and evaluation of items in the education strategy | Education group (Education Officer to lead as soon as in post) | Steering Group | Evaluation approach agreed with Steering Group and implemented in all project delivery from April 2015 onwards | 2015-16 |
| 3.2 | To promote UNESCO WHS values | 3.2.1 Work with Hadrian's Wall to develop resources and opportunities around the UNESCO 'World Heritage in Young Hands' Programme | Education group (Education Officer to lead as soon as in post) | All partners and key stakeholders | Resources developed by March 2017 | 2016-7 |
| 3.3 | To strengthen international education links between FREWHS Partners | 3.3.1 Explore opportunities for Twinning schools across the FREWHS | Education Group | FRE Partners | Opportunities identified and discussed with international Partners by October 2017 | 2017-18 |
| | | 3.3.2 Create a means to enable education professionals across the FREWHS to share best practice | Education group | FRE Partners | Discussion held between international partners by Dec 2018, approach mapped out by March 2019 | 2018-19 |
| 3.4 | To encourage CPD opportunities for education staff, to build capacity in teaching about the Antonine Wall WHS | 3.4.1 Host a CPD activity for teachers | Education Group | All partners /key stakeholders | Event held and successful feedback / evaluation gathered | Annual |
| | | 3.4.2 Host a CPD activity for partner and stakeholder staff | Education group | All partners /key stakeholders | Event held and successful feedback / evaluation gathered | Annual |

| Aim 3 | Realise the World Heritage Site's full potential as an education and learning resource | | | | | |
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| | **Mgt Plan Objective** | **Action** | **Lead Group or Partner** | **Other Groups, Partners & Stakeholders** | **Success Measure** | **Delivery Date (Financial Year)** |
| 3.5 | To support local communities to use the Antonine Wall WHS in informal education and outreach initiatives | 3.5.1 Assist local community groups to develop and plan their own events | Education Group / Education Officer when in post | All Partners | Groups identified, contacted and projects supported by March 2017 | 2016-17 |
| 3.6 | To build a programme of events and activities for families, special interest groups and the general public | 3.6.1 Support existing healthy living schemes that use the WHS | Education Group / Education Officer when in post | All Partners / Key stakeholders | Groups identified, contacted and projects supported by March 2017 | 2016-17 |
| | | 3.6.2 Develop a programme of outdoor learning tailored for community users | Education Group/ Education Officer when in post | Key partners and Stakeholders | Programme drafted, approved by Education Group and implementation begun by March 2017 | 2016-17 |

| Aim 4 | Build strong structural and organisational partnership with local, national and international organisations; strengthen engagement with local communities; and contribute to sustainable economic growth. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mgt Plan Objective** | **Action** | **Lead Group or Partner** | **Other Groups, Partners & Stakeholders** | **Success Measure** | **Delivery Date (Financial Year)** |
| 4.1 | To maintain and enhance appropriate international links, sharing best practice in governance and management of the FREWHS | 4.1.1 Align the 3 FREWHS management Plans more closely | Co-ordinator | FRE Partners / Steering Group | Aligned in line with completion of German Limes management plan in 2016 | 2015-16 |
| | | 4.1.2 Encourage foreign language provision for sites /resources, especially German / other FRE languages | Access & Interpretation Group | All Partners / key stakeholders | Partners to scope all digital interpretive work for German translation as a minimum, consider if possible for hard copy interpretive materials | Annual |
| 4.2 | To contribute to the development of management principles for the international community on the identification, recording, research, protection, conservation, management, presentation and understanding of the Roman frontier | 4.2.1 Contribute to establishment of international management guidelines /how to documents | FRE Partners | All Partners / Steering Group | Discussion held between international partners by Dec 2018, approach mapped out by March 2019 | 2018-19 |
| 4.3 | To maintain and strengthen strong working relationships between the Scottish Antonine Wall Partners | 4.3.1 Encourage high level advocacy | Steering Group | All Partners | High profile public launch of Management Plan leading to a programme of partnership engagement events | 2014 onwards |
| 4.4 | To build and develop a close working relationship between the Antonine Wall and Hadrian's Wall | 4.4.1 Develop joint initiatives with Hadrian's Wall around: education; interpretation; marketing and skills development | Access & Interpretation Group / Education Group | Steering Group | Meet with staff from HW to identify potential opportunities by August 2015 and implement as appropriate | 2015-16 |
| 4.5 | To develop closer links with other Scottish World Heritage Sites | 4.5.1 Co-ordinators to meet and identify possible joint project and promotional activities | Historic Scotland/ Co-ordinator | Steering Group | Monthly meetings between co-ordinators of Scottish WHS's | Annual |

| Aim 4 | Build strong structural and organisational partnership with local, national and international organisations; strengthen engagement with local communities; and contribute to sustainable economic growth. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mgt Plan Objective** | **Action** | **Lead Group or Partner** | **Other Groups, Partners & Stakeholders** | **Success Measure** | **Delivery Date (Financial Year)** |
| 4.6 | To maintain and develop strong partnerships between Partners and local and regional stakeholders and improve local mechanisms for consultation and engagement | 4.6.1 Establish a local stakeholders forum | All Partners | Steering Group | Identify local avenues for this and meet with local stakeholders by December 2014 | 2014-15 |
| | | 4.6.2 Establish a regular e-newsletter | Co-ordinator | All delivery groups, all Partners and key stakeholders | Develop format for newsletter to be available via new website and produce first version by March 2016 | 2015-16 |
| | | 4.6.3 Develop use of social media through the new website | Co-ordinator / All partners | All delivery groups / Steering Group | Social media in active use on new website | 2014-15 |
| | | 4.6.4 Develop a methodology for monitoring the quality and impact of community engagement initially through work of community engagement officer | Education Group / Access & Interpretation Group | Steering Group | Methodology in place by March 2015 | 2014-15 |
| 4.7 | Strengthen links with local interest groups to create positive partnerships | 4.7.1 Explore establishment of a Friends group | Access & Interpretation Group | Steering Group | Options appraisal prepared by March 2019 | 2018-19 |

| Aim 5 | Balance wider environmental concerns in the sustainable management of the World Heritage Site | | | | | |
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| | **Mgt Plan Objective** | **Action** | **Lead Group or Partner** | **Other Groups, Partners & Stakeholders** | **Success Measure** | **Delivery Date (Financial Year)** |
| 5.1 | Develop a sustainable and holistic approach to the inclusion of natural heritage issues within policies, plans and checklists for the Antonine Wall | 5.1.1 Use sustainability checklist for all projects on the Antonine Wall | All Partners and key stakeholders | Steering Group | Sustainability checklist applied to every project | Annually from 2014 |
| | | 5.1.2 Develop guidance on landscape change | Conservation & Landscape Group | Planning & Protection Group / Steering Group / Research Group | Guidance drafted and adopted by Steering Group by March 2018 | 2017-18 |
| 5.2 | Identify, prioritise and review areas of specific natural heritage concern across the Antonine Wall, and implement sustainable approaches to Site management to mitigate against future damage | 5.2.1 Sites to be identified eg through Habitat Survey of WHS | Conservation & Landscape Group | Steering Group / Planning & Protection Group | Report / List compiled by March 2017 | 2016-17 |
| | | 5.2.2 Mitigation and management approach to be agreed and integrated into site management plans as per 1.9.1 | Conservation & Landscape Group | Steering Group / Planning & Protection Group | Written into site management plans from 2018 onwards | 2018-19 |
| 5.3 | Develop guidance for the maintenance and enhancement of woodland on, and adjacent to, the line of the Antonine Wall WHS | 5.3.1 Develop written guidance for woodland managers on management issues linked to the Antonine Wall WHS. | Conservation & Landscape Group / FCS | Key Partners and Stakeholders | Guidance written and shared with woodland managers | 2017-18 |
| | | 5.3.2 Antonine Wall WHS to be considered within updated Forestry & Woodland Strategies. | Conservation & Landscape Group / FCS | Key Partners and Stakeholders | Written into relevant Forestry and Woodland Strategies | 2016-17 |
| | | 5.3.3 Include Forestry and Woodland Management in relevant site management plans as per 1.9.1 | Conservation & Landscape Group | Key Partners and Stakeholders | Written into site management plans from 2018 | 2018-19 |
| 5.4 | Integrate the Antonine Wall into Partners and Stakeholders emerging woodland management plans | 5.4.1 WHS to be considered in all areas where woodland exists on the Wall | All Partners and key stakeholders | Conservation & Landscape Group | Completion within development / renewal cycles for woodland plans | From 2014 |

| Aim 5 | Balance wider environmental concerns in the sustainable management of the World Heritage Site | | | | | |
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| | **Mgt Plan Objective** | **Action** | **Lead Group or Partner** | **Other Groups, Partners & Stakeholders** | **Success Measure** | **Delivery Date (Financial Year)** |
| 5.5 | Identify areas of the Site at risk from climate change and integrate monitoring, mitigation and adaptation measures | 5.5.1 Sites to be identified | Conservation & Landscape Group | Steering Group / Planning & Protection Group | Report / List compiled by March 2017 | 2016-17 |
| | | 5.5.2 Monitoring and mitigation approach to be agreed and integrated into site management plans as per 1.9.1 | Conservation & Landscape Group | Steering Group / Planning & Protection Group | Written into site management plans from 2018 onwards | 2018-19 |
| 5.6 | Implement and monitor measures to improve sustainability and energy efficiency in relation to Site management | 5.6.1 Measures to be agreed | Conservation & Landscape Group / Planning & Protection Group | All Partners / key stakeholders | Compiled and agreed by March 2018 | 2017-18 |
| | | 5.6.2 Measures to be implemented and monitored | Conservation & Landscape Group / Planning & Protection Group | All Partners / key stakeholders | Implementation begun and monitoring framework established by March 2019 | 2018-19 |

| Aim 6 | Increase research opportunities nationally and internationally and use this new research to underpin work to protect and promote the World Heritage Site | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mgt Plan Objective** | **Action** | **Lead Group or Partner** | **Other Groups, Partners & Stakeholders** | **Success Measure** | **Delivery Date (Financial Year)** |
| 6.1 | A strategy for research on the Antonine Wall will be prepared. This will be taken forward in conjunction with all bodies undertaking research on the Antonine Wall in universities, museums, archaeological societies and commercial archaeological units. | 6.1.1 Draft Research Strategy | Research Group | Education Group / Access & Interpretation Group | Draft completed by January 2014 for workshop | 2014-15 |
| | | 6.1.2 Hold Research Workshop | Research group / Co-ordinator | Education Group / Access & Interpretation Group | Workshop held by March 2014 and results used to finalise research strategy by April 2014 | 2014-15 |
| 6.2 | Programmes for ongoing survey, fieldwork and analytical research will be encouraged, derived from the priorities identified in the Research Strategy | 6.2.1 Proposed research work to be assessed against how it fulfils the objectives of the Research Strategy | Research Group / Historic Scotland | Education Group / Access & Interpretation group / FRE Partners | All proposals for research work to be assessed against Research Strategy | Ongoing |
| | | 6.2.2 Make provision for community archaeology opportunities | Research Group | Education Group / Access & Interpretation group | Opportunities identified, funding sought if necessary, and programme of works drawn up by March 2017 | 2016-17 |
| 6.3 | Opportunities for international collaboration will be sought, to link wider Roman frontier studies and the Antonine Wall | 6.3.1 Seek research / grant opportunities with an international dimension | Research Group | FRE Partners / All Partners | Project proposals in development by March 2018 | 2017-18 |
| 6.4 | Information provided publicly about the Antonine Wall by Partners will be peer reviewed as appropriate by the Access and research groups to ensure acceptable standards | 6.4.1 Feed Research Strategy into Interpretation and Education work through annual meeting cycles | Research Group | Steering Group / Education Group / Access & Interpretation Group | Annual update / presentation of Research Group developments to Access & Interpretation and Education Groups | Annual |
| 6.5 | The results of research will be disseminated as widely as possible, and the results communicated in accessible, inclusive, informative and imaginative ways | 6.5.1 Feed research updates into the annual public seminar / conference to share research results | Research Group | Steering Group | Annual updates at seminar – monitor and evaluate through feedback from attendees | Annual |
| | | 6.5.2 Explore opportunities for developing and disseminating a regular journal on current research | Research Group | Steering Group / Education Group / FRE Partners | Options appraisal by March 2019 | 2018-19 |

# APPENDIX F GLOSSARY

## Antonine Wall
The Roman Empire frontier system running across central Scotland from the Firth of Forth to the Clyde Estuary, constructed c AD 142 on the orders of the Emperor Antoninus Pius. Inscribed as part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site in July 2008.

## Authenticity
Depending on the type of cultural heritage, and its cultural context, properties may be understood to meet the conditions of authenticity if their cultural values (as recognised in the nomination criteria proposed) are truthfully and credibly expressed through a variety of attributes including: form and design; materials and substance; use and function; traditions, techniques and management systems; location and setting; language, and other forms of intangible heritage; spirit and feeling; and other internal and external factors.

## Biodiversity
The variety of plant and animal life in the world or in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable.

## Brand Identity
This is a means/method by which an organisation can promote itself to customers, for example by the use of a name, trademark or logo, communications, and visual appearance, that clearly distinguish it from other organisations.

## Buffer Zone
For the purposes of effective protection of the nominated property, a buffer zone is an area surrounding the nominated property which has complementary legal and/or customary restrictions placed on its use and development to give an added layer of protection to the property. This should include the immediate setting of the nominated property, important views and other areas or attributes that are functionally important as a support to the property and its protection. The area constituting the buffer zone should be determined in each case through appropriate mechanisms.

## Capacity Building
Capacity building is a participatory process through which individuals, groups, organizations and societies enhance their ability to identify and meet challenges themselves, through improving knowledge, skills and resources.

## Criteria for selection of World Heritage Sites
To be included on the World Heritage List, Sites must be of outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria. These criteria are explained in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention which, besides the text of the Convention, is the main working tool on World Heritage. The criteria are regularly revised by the Committee to reflect the evolution of the World Heritage concept itself.

## Earthwork
A bank or mound of earth used as a rampart or fortification.

## Ecosystems
A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment. Ecosystems are defined by the network of interactions among organisms, and between organisms and their environment. Ecosystem services can be defined as the benefits people obtain from ecosystems.

## Environmental Report
An Environmental Report is the culmination of a Strategic Environmental Assessment. It sets out how the plan has been assessed, and how that assessment has influenced plan-making process (usually through recommended changes or mitigation). Consultation on an Environmental Report, alongside consultation on the plan itself, is a formal stage required for all plans likely to have significant environmental effects.

## Geodiversity
Geodiversity is the variety of rocks, minerals, fossils, landforms, sediments and soils, together with the natural processes which form and alter them.

### German Limes (Obergermanisch Raetische Limes)
The Roman frontier system developed under the Emperors Hadrian and Antoninus Pius between the Rhine and the Danube in south-western Germany, inscribed as part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site in 2005.

### Governance Model
A governance model sets out the way an organisation is steered and controlled identifying, for example, roles and responsibilities as well as reporting and management structures.

### Hadrian's Wall
The complex of frontier systems originally built on the orders of Emperor Hadrian in AD 122 and including its subsequent Roman modifications. Also used to refer to the linear stone and earthwork barrier itself. The Site was originally inscribed in 1987, becoming part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site in 2005.

### ICOMOS
The International Council on Monuments and Sites, a non-governmental organization, was founded in 1965 after the adoption of the Charter of Venice, in order to promote the doctrine and the techniques of conservation. ICOMOS provides the World Heritage Committee with evaluations of properties with cultural values proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List, as well as with comparative studies, technical assistance and reports on the state of conservation of inscribed properties.

### ICOMOS UK
ICOMOS UK is the UK national committee of ICOMOS and is an independent charity that advises on aspects of World Heritage and sites for nomination across the UK. It promotes and supports best practice in the conservation, care and understanding of the historic environment.

### Inscription
The formal process through which the World Heritage Committee decides whether a property should or should not be added to the World Heritage List. When deciding to inscribe a property on the World Heritage List, the Committee, guided by the Advisory Bodies, adopts a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property. At the time of inscription, the Committee may also make other recommendations concerning the protection and management of the World Heritage property.

### Intangible heritage
Intangible cultural heritage is the practices, expressions, knowledge and skills that communities, groups and sometimes individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage. Also called living cultural heritage, it is usually expressed in one of the following forms: oral traditions; performing arts; social practices, rituals and festive events; knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; and traditional craftsmanship.

### Integrity
Integrity is a measure of the wholeness and intactness of the natural and/or cultural heritage and its attributes. Examining the conditions of integrity, therefore requires assessing the extent to which the property: includes all elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value; is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property's significance; suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.

### Landscape Character
The distinct and recognisable pattern of elements that occurs consistently in a particular type of landscape.

### LiDAR Survey
Light Detection And Ranging Survey is undertaken by attaching a 3D laser scanner to an aircraft or helicopter. A cloud of measurement points across the landscape is produced as the laser-beam is fired at the ground and measured when it is reflected back to the sensor on the scanner on board the aircraft. Detailed terrain models can then be produced from this data, allowing mapping and identification of archaeological features, even those which are barely visible above ground.

### Limes
The Latin term for 'frontier'.

### Nomination
Countries (or States Parties) that have signed the World Heritage Convention, pledging to protect their natural and cultural heritage, can submit nomination proposals for properties on their territory to be considered for inclusion in UNESCO's World Heritage List. Nominations to the World Heritage List are not considered unless the nominated property has already been included on the State Party's Tentative List. If the Committee determines, based on the recommendations of its Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS and IUCN), that the nomination meets at least one of the necessary criteria, then the property proposed by the State Party is inscribed on the World Heritage List.

## Outstanding Universal Value
Outstanding Universal Value means cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole. At the time of inscription of a property on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee adopts a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value which will be the key reference for the future effective protection and management of the property.

## Partner
Organisations that have formally agreed to work together to deliver the WHS management plan.

## Periodic Reporting
States Parties are requested to submit reports, every six years, to the UNESCO General Conference through the World Heritage Committee on the legislative and administrative provisions they have adopted and other actions which they have taken for the application of the *Convention*, including the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties located on their territories. Periodic Reporting serves four main purposes: to provide an assessment of the application of the *World Heritage Convention* by the State Party; to provide an assessment as to whether the Outstanding Universal Value of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List is being maintained over time; to provide up-dated information about the World Heritage properties to record the changing circumstances and state of conservation of the properties; to provide a mechanism for regional co-operation and exchange of information and experiences between States Parties concerning the implementation of the *Convention* and World Heritage conservation.

## Placemaking
Placemaking describes the process of planning, designing and managing public spaces which are inviting to communities and create a sense of ownership and involvement.

## Poaching
The churning up of ground by livestock.

## Post Adoption Statement
Once the consultation for a plan, programme or strategy is complete, a post-adoption statement is completed which will set out how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan, programme or strategy. The statement will normally cover: how the environmental report and consultation responses have been taken into account; the reasons for choosing the selected approach over the alternatives considered; and the arrangements for monitoring the significant environmental effects of the plan, programme or strategy.

## Scottish Ten
The Scottish Ten is a five-year project using cutting-edge 3D technologies to create exceptionally accurate digital models of Scotland's five World Heritage Sites and five international heritage sites in order to better conserve and manage them. It primarily uses 3D laser scanning to record sites on the ground and from the air (see LiDAR Survey).

## Serial Property
Serial properties include two or more component parts related by clearly defined links. Component parts should reflect cultural, social or functional links over time that provide, where relevant, landscape, ecological, evolutionary or habitat connectivity. Each component part should contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as a whole in a substantial, scientific, readily defined and discernible way, and may include, amongst other things, intangible attributes. The resulting Outstanding Universal Value should be easily understood and communicated. A serial nominated property may occur on the territory of a single State Party (serial national property); or within the territory of different States Parties, which need not be contiguous (serial transnational property).

## Significance
Importance, distinctiveness, why a place is valued.

## Stakeholder
A person/organisation/business with an interest or concern in the WHS.

## States Parties
States Parties are countries which have ratified the World Heritage Convention. They identify and nominate sites on their national territory to be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List. States Parties have the responsibility to protect the World Heritage values of the sites inscribed and report periodically on their condition.

## Strategic and Local Development Plans
Strategic Development Plans are prepared by 'Strategic Development Planning Authorities' (SDPAs) to cover the four largest city regions around Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow. The Strategic Development Plan is a 'visionary' document which

sets out a long-term strategy for the development of the city region so that it can be used when preparing Local Development Plans.

Local Development Plans cover a smaller area than Strategic Development Plans and are more detailed in terms of policies and land uses. They include a spatial strategy and a vision statement outside SDP areas. For example, they will identify the locations for housing, business and retail development. All planning authorities are required to produce a Local Development Plan, which must cover the whole of the authority area. This includes authorities who are covered by a Strategic Development Plan. A planning authority may also produce more than one Local Development Plan if it is required for a different purpose, such as a Minerals Plan.

## Strategic Environmental Assessment

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a systematic process for identifying, predicting, reporting, mitigating and monitoring the environmental effects (positive and negative) of plans, programmes, strategies and policies (abbreviated to PPS). SEA applies to all public bodies, and aims to ensure that information on the significant environmental effects of a PPS is available to decision makers, so that they can make a decision in full knowledge of the environmental effects. SEA is not separate from the PPS-making process, and should be thought of as a tool that can be used to help influence and improve it.

## Sustainable

Able to be maintained at a certain rate or level.In the context of sustainable development and management, it can be described as meeting 'the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' (Brundtland Commission, United Nations, 1983).

## Sustainability Checklist

A checklist containing a series of questions which can be applied to a proposed action or project, to ensure that all localised environmental effects are identified and considered, before choosing any given option. The checklist can also be used to identify options for the mitigation of potential environmental effects.

## Tentative List

The first step a States Party must take in proposing a site for the World Heritage List is to make an 'inventory' of the important natural and cultural heritage sites located within its boundaries, that it considers to be of outstanding universal value. This is known as the Tentative List, and provides a forecast of the properties that a State Party may decide to submit for inscription in the next five to ten years and which may be updated at any time. It is an important step since the World Heritage Committee cannot consider a nomination for inscription on the World Heritage List unless the property has already been included on the State Party's Tentative List.

## Transboundary/Transnational Property

A nominated property may occur on the territory of all concerned States Parties having adjacent borders. Extensions to an existing World Heritage property located in one State Party may be proposed to become transboundary properties.

## UNESCO

The United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO) was founded on 16 November 1945. UNESCO has 195 Members and eight Associate Members. As defined by the Constitution, the purpose of the Organization is: 'to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations'.

## World Heritage Centre

The World Heritage Centre is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Convention and for the administration of the World Heritage Fund.

## World Heritage Committee

The World Heritage Committee meets once a year, and consists of representatives from 21 of the States Parties to the Convention elected for terms up to six years. The Committee is responsible for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, allocates financial assistance from the World Heritage Fund and has the final say on whether a site is inscribed on the World Heritage List. It examines reports on the state of conservation of inscribed sites and decides on the inscription or removal of Sites on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

## World Heritage Convention

The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage is an international agreement that was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972. It is based on the premise that certain places on Earth are of

outstanding universal value and should therefore form part of the common heritage of mankind. The countries who ratify the Convention (States Parties) have become part of an international community, united in a common mission to identify and safeguard our world's most outstanding natural and cultural heritage. While fully respecting the national sovereignty, and without prejudice to property rights provided by national legislation, the States Parties recognize that the protection of the World Heritage is the duty of the international community as a whole. The UNESCO World Heritage Convention is a treaty that has become, over the past 30 years, the foremost international legal tool in support of the conservation of the world's cultural and natural heritage. Today, 187 countries (called States Parties) have ratified the Convention, making it an almost universally accepted set of principles and framework of action.

## World Heritage List

In general, the World Heritage Committee adds about 25-30 Sites per year to the list. Today there are 911 Sites on the list, located in 151 countries around the world.